THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No 4. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE REVENUE.

Report of Special Commissioner, Hon. David A. Wells, to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Income of the Government—Where it is Derived from—Mistakes in Congressional Legislation—The Financial and Tariff Questions—Their Speedy Settlement Required.

An Interesting Document.

The Restoration of National Credit and Resumption of Specie Payment—The Protective Policy and Manufactures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The report of the Special Commissioner of Revenue, Hon. David A. Wells, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, was laid before the House to day.

The results of a somewhat extended investigation are presented, not with a view of establishing or confirming any particular theory, but rather of determining, through the collection of positive data, what policy in legislation is likely to prove hereafter most advantageous to the revenue, and most certain to establish the credit and industry of the whole country upon a sound and substantial basis.

The first step or starting-point of the inquiry is the present condition of the capital and industry of the United States:—

The facts which constitute an answer to this question are to a considerable degree contradictory and paradoxical. On the one hand there is much that indicates that the country is rapidly recovering from the effects of the war, and resuming that wonderful career of progress and development which especially characterized its history during the period embraced in the thirteen years from 1847 to 1860. On the other hand, there is another class of facts which as unmistakably indicate the existence of agencies which tend to arrest or obstruct national development, and which foster speculation, idleness, extravagance of living, discontent with moderate and slow gains, haste to be rich, and the spirit of trading as distinguished from the spirit of production.

It is proposed, in the first instance, to briefly state the evidence in support of the first proposition. This evidence has been presented in great part already by the Commissioner in his two previous reports, but a recapitulation of the leading elements of national wealth, on which the national credit reposes, can never be considered as untimely, so long as a distrust of the resources of the nation is for any purpose fostered and encouraged—particularly by persons holding official or other public stations. This evidence may be grouped as follows:—

First—Immigration. From the 1st of July, 1865, to the 1st of December, 1868, about 1,000 000 native of foreign countries have sought a permanent home in the United States. Investigations made some years ago (and the character of the immigration has since greatly improved) showed that these immigrants bring with them specie or its equivalent to the average amount of eighty dollars per head; while their average value to the country as producers cannot be estimated at less than half the average value of an ordinary laborer in the South prior to the war, viz: $1000 each. Immigration, then, since the termination of the war, may be regarded as having added $80,000 000 directly, and $500,000,000 indirectly, to the wealth and resources of the country.

Secondly—A general increase in the products of domestic industry. The Commissioner is fully aware of the difficulties attendant upon the determination of estimates in this department; prices, with the present irredeemable, fluctuating currency, being wholly valueless as a measure, while a statement of quantities, to be strictly accurate, must be considered not only with reference to quality, but also to the normal increase in production, which under all circumstances accompanies an increase of population. Nevertheless, the wealth of the country is its capacity for annual production; and an analysis of this production is the surest, and at present the only, available method of testing that wealth.

Speaking generally, however, in the first instance, the commissioner asserts that all the available data tend to establish the following conclusions, viz.:—That within the last five years more cotton spindles have been put in operation, more iron furnaces erected, more iron smelted, more bars rolled, more steel made, more coal and copper mined, more lumber sawed and hewn, more houses and shops constructed, more manufactories of different kinds started, and more petroleum collected, refined, and exported, than during any equal period in the history of the country; and that this increase has been greater both as regards quality and quantity, and greater than the legitimate increase to be expected from the normal increase of wealth and population.

Besides this general statement, the Commissioner adduces much specific evidence on cotton manufacture, pig iron production, copper, petroleum, coal, lake tonnage, etc. He next shows the continued increase in the agricultural produce of the United States, whether measured by quantity or value.

Under the head of railway extension and movement, it appears that during the ten years from 1858 to 1868, the increase of tonnage moved on the roads has been at a rate of sixteen times greater than the ratio of the increase of population.

In discussing the agencies concerned in national development, he says that all investigation clearly shows them to have been mainly two, namely, first, great natural resources in respect to abundant and fertile territory, great natural facilities for intercommunication, abundant and cheap raw material, and diversity without insalubrity of climate; and secondly, a form and spirit of government which heretofore has left man and capital, over an area almost continental, free and unrestrained to work out their own development. Since 1840, especially, other agencies have come in as powerful adjuncts, viz., a continued influx of population and capital from the Old World; a continued invention and application of labor-saving machinery, and a most rapid extension of the railway system; which last, by giving a market to all the products of our national domain, has greatly stimulated the spirit of industry and enterprise. With these, also, should undoubtedly be included the purchase of California and the discovery of gold on the Pacific.

As respects the relation of legislation by the National Government to the results under consideration, if we except the adoption of a liberal policy in the disposition of the public lands, it is difficult, at least for the period which has elapsed between 1840 and 1860, to affirm much that is positive, unless, in conformity with the maxim that that government is best which governs least, absence of legislation is to be regarded in the light of a positive good. If important results followed the acquisition of California, such results were certainly neither foreseen nor anticipated; while as regards commercial legislation, a review of all the facts cannot fail to suggest a doubt whether the evils which have resulted from instability have not far more than counterbalanced any advantage that may have proceeded from the experience of a fluctuating policy.

The Commissioner is well aware that this opinion will not be readily accepted by those who have been educated to believe that the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country was seriously affected by the legislation which took place during the years which elapsed from 1842 to 1846. But upon this point all investigation shows that the facts are entirely contrary to what may be regarded as the popular belief, which, indeed, in this particular, would appear to be based on little else than mere assertions, which, remaining for a long time unquestioned, have at last acquired the force of accepted historical truth. Thus, for example, it has been constantly asserted, both in Congress and out of Congress, that the production of pig iron was remarkably stimulated under the tariff of 1842—rising from 220,000 tons in 1842 to 800,000 tons in 1848—and that under the tariff of 1846 the same industry was remarkably depressed. Now, these assertions may be correct, but the most reliable statistics to which we have access, viz.: those gathered by the American Iron Association, instruct us as follows:—

Production of pig-iron in 1830, 165,000 tons; in 1840, 347,000 tons. Increase in ten years, 110 per cent.

Production in 1845, 486,000 tons; increase in 5 years, 40 per cent.

Production in 1850, 564,000 tons; increase in 10 years, 62 per cent.

Production in 1855, 754,000 tons; increase in 5 years, 33 per cent.

Production in 1860, 913,000 tons; increase in 10 years, 61 per cent.

It thus appears that the great annual increase in the production of pig iron took place prior to the year 1840, and for thirty years was remarkably uniform at the rate of 10 to 11 per cent per annum; and that since then, no matter what has been the character of the legislation, whether the tariff was low or high, whether the condition of the country was one of war or peace, the increase of the production has been at the average of about 6 per cent. per annum, or about double the ratio of the increase of population.

The Commissioner gives "another curious illustration" of an apparent misconception of the effects of past legislation upon the development of the country; and then says:—"There does not seem to be any reliable evidence which can be adduced to show that the change which took place in the legislative commercial policy of the country in 1846 had any permanent or marked effect whatever; while, on the other hand, the study of all the facts pertaining to national development from 1840 to 1860, and from 1865 to the present time, unmistakably teaches this lesson; that the progress of the country through what we may term the strength of its elements of vitality is independent of legislation and even of the impoverishment and waste of a great war. Like one of our own mighty rivers, its movement is beyond control. Successive years, like successive affluents, only add to and increase its volume; while legislative enactments and conflicting commercial policies, like the construction of piers and the deposit of sunken wrecks, simply deflect the current or constitute temporary obstructions. In fact, if the nation has not yet been lifted to the full comprehension of its own work, it builds determinately, as it were, by instinct."

The Commissioner next proceeds to show "the effect of the war in checking national development," and passes to "the agencies adverse to the national development." As to the latter he says.—

The immediate cause of the anomalous condition of affairs in question must unquestionably be referred to the greatly increased cost of necessary forms of labor and commodities as compared with the price for the same that prevailed in the decade immediately preceding the war; while these in turn must be regarded as the resultant mainly of three agencies growing out of the war, viz: irredeemable paper currency, unequal and heavy taxation, and a limited supply of skilled labor, the last manifesting itself at the present time in specialties rather than in general.

Influence of an Irredeemable Paper Currency.—As the specific influence of the first agency has been of late so often and so thoroughly discussed, the Commissioner will only ask attention, under this head, to a few points of presumed novelty or interest; and, first, to a specific statement of actual experience, illustrative of the manner in which an irredeemable paper currency, or, what is the same thing, a national abnegation of specie payments, unavoidably tends to destroy all profitable commercial relations with foreign countries in which trade and industry is conducted on a specie basis. The statement is furnished to the Commissioner by a manufacturer of furniture in one of the Middle States, who, previous to the war, had built up an extensive export business to the West Indies, Central and South America, of a variety of "cane-seated" and "cane-backed" furniture suited to warm climates.

Thus, on the 1st of March, 1861, gold and currency being at par, $1000 in gold possessed a purchasing power sufficient to obtain for the South American importer 111 1-9 dozen of what are termed in the trade "ordinary square post cane-seat chairs." About the 1st of January, 1862, gold began to command a premium, and advanced during the next three years with great rapidity. This movement was not, however, participated in at first, to any considerable extent, by either labor or commodities, and in consequence the purchasing power of gold greatly increased; so much so that on the 1st of July, 1864, the $1000 gold which in 1861 bought 111 1-9 dozen chairs, then bought 143 dozen. Under these circumstances, as was to be expected, trade increased, as the foreign purchaser found the American market by far the best for his interest; but from July, 1864, a movement commenced in an exactly opposite direction, gold receding and labor and commodities advancing in very unequal ratios. Thus in January, 1865, the $1000 gold which four years previous had a purchasing power of 111 1-9 dozen chairs, and on the 1st of July, 1864, of 143 dozen, then commanded but 126 2-3 dozen; in February, 1866, a still small number, viz: 91¼ dozen, and ultimately attained its minimum in January, 1867, when the purchasing power of the sum named was only 89 2-3 dozen. From this point the purchasing power has gradually increased, and for the past year, 1868, has remained at the rate of about 102 dozen, or nine dozen less than could be bought with the same money in 1861.

The result has been that the foreign purchaser now goes to France or Germany; while the products of American industry, in the form of furniture, being no longer available to exchange for sugars, spices, or dye-woods, gold has necessarily been substituted; and, to use the words of the manufacturer describing his condition, "unless there is a speedy return to specie payments, custom will soon so fix the channels and currents of trade that any attempt on my part to divert them will be attended with great difficulty;" and what has thus been shown to be the case in respect to the export trade of the United States in furniture, may be accepted as true of almost every other manufactured product, which, as a nation, we were accustomed, previous to the war, to exchange for foreign commodities.

The Commissioner gives the "relative amount of currency in use and required in the United States, Great Britain, and France," and a "comparison of prices of labor and commodities in 1860-61 and 1867 68." He says "the purchasing power of the irredeemable paper money now in use is not nearly equal to what it was in the immediate ante-war years of 1860-61;" and that the working men and women of the country do not now receive as much in return for their labor as before the war. The theory of inconvertible paper money is, and the facts prove it, that the rich become richer and the poor poorer. In addition, however, to an inconvertible paper currency, there are other agencies which are powerfully operating to the production of a like result, and the consideration of these brings us to a new department of our investigation, viz:—The influence of taxation, direct and indirect, upon the cost of domestic production, and consequently upon the ability of the country to exchange with foreign nations upon terms of equality. Taxation as it exists in the United States may be classified under three heads:—

First, Taxation under the internal revenue.
Second, Taxation under the tariff.
Third State and local taxation.

The Commissioner then proceeds to examine, in the order enumerated, the present influence of each of these forms of taxation upon the cost of production and upon national development.

The Commissioner says the internal revenue system of the United States, as it now stands, approximates closely to that which the experience of more than three-quarters of a century in Great Britain has shown to be capable of yielding the maximum of revenue with the minimum of disturbance to the wealth producing elements of the country. The changes, apart from those pertaining to administration, which are required to still further perfect the system, are not numerous, and with the termination of the large payments for the equalization of bounties, and with an economical administration of the Government, can, undoubtedly, be made with safety at no distant period. They should unquestionably embrace the taxes now levied upon telegraph and express companies; upon the gross receipts of railroads, steamboats, and other common carriers for the transportation of passengers; and the percentage taxes on the sales of merchandise; the gross receipts from all of which is less than one-half the annual expenditures during the last two fiscal years for the equalization of bounties. When this has been accomplished, it may with truth be claimed that the entire internal revenue system has been made wholly subordinate to the more important end of creating national wealth; and that under it no direct obstacle whatever is imposed by the Government, which can prevent the domestic producer from placing his product upon the market at the lowest possible cost.

In concluding this review of the present influence and condition of the national taxation under the internal revenue, the Commissioner is constrained to confess that thus far the abatement of prices consequent upon the large annual reduction of taxes has not been what was anticipated, or what the large amount of revenue abandoned would seem to have warranted. In the case of not a few articles, as pig iron, manufactured lumber and salt, the prices since the removal of taxation have actually advanced, while in other instances, as in the case of agricultural implements, sewing machines, hoop-skirts, manufactures of silk, newspapers, and in fact most articles which are the products of monopolies created by patents, established custom, or other circumstances, the repeal of the internal tax, through the maintenance of former prices, has been only equivalent to legislating a bounty into the pockets of the producer.

The Commissioner proceeds to the consideration of the influence of national taxation under the tariff on prices and the cost of domestic production—a subject the discussion of which is attended with the embarrassment that it involves more of prejudice, and of opinion founded on private self-interest, than almost any other which, since the abolition of slavery, has occupied the attention of the American people. Notwithstanding this, it is important to recognize the fact that, under the existing financial condition of the country, the old-time issues between the advocates of free trade on the one hand and protection on the other have ceased to be of any real practical importance—inasmuch as in the arrangement of a tariff with a view to revenue the requirements of the Government must certainly, for the present, necessitate so high an average of duties as to afford all that can be reasonably asked for on the grounds of protection; and with a given requirement, moreover, for revenue, in excess of what can be derived from the taxation under the tariff of acknowledged luxuries, there would seem to be no valid objection to distributing the additional taxation in such manner as to favor those branches of industry most exposed to foreign competition.

He next speaks of the recognition of the protective system in Europe, and then asks attention to two other points which have been made the subject of investigation, namely: the direct effect of the tariff on the prices of imports and the effect of the increase of tariff in checking importations. He says:—"All experience and especially the experience of the United States within the last three years, shows that there is a point beyond which duties imposed on importations cannot be carried without rendering them practically inoperative. Thus, under the existing tariff, the duties on wines, liquors, and silks have been carried to such a degree that only so much of these articles are now imported as are necessary to meet a popular requirement that no law can prevent from being satisfied. If carried beyond this point the requirement or necessity will still be met, but the smuggler and illicit dealer, rather than the regular importer, will become the agent of supply; for in no country can evasion of the excise or customs be carried out more successfully than in a republic where popular opinion is both the law-maker and the law sustainer. If proofs in support of this position are demanded, they are most abundant."

The Commissioner discusses the "relations of a tariff for revenue and a tariff for protection," and says "indiscriminate protection is a characteristic of the existing tariff." Under the head of "Result of existing influences on national development," he remarks:—

"All commerce is in the nature of barter or exchange. With men who bring to us coffee, sugar, teas, hides, silks, dye-stuffs, and the like, are not the men whose labor or capital has been directly concerned in the production of these articles, but men whose simple and sole business is to exchange these products at a profit, for the products of other nations. What the exchanger desires most to receive is product in kind, which he may further exchange elsewhere, and at the same time realize a profit both ways on the agencies employed by him in the transmission, viz: on his vessels, by their freight. What he desires least to receive is gold or silver, inasmuch as the intrinsic value of these articles is nearly the same in all countries, and their movement and transmission, instead of being a source of profit, is rather a source of expense.

"Now the condition of things in the United States is just this. We have so raised the cost of all domestic products that exchange in kind with all foreign nations is almost impossible. The majority of what foreign nations have to sell us, as a people we must do without. What foreign nations want and we produce—cotton and a few other articles excepted—they can buy elsewhere cheaper. We are therefore obliged to pay in no small part for such foreign productions as we need or will have, either in the precious metal, or, what is worse, in unduly depreciated promises of national payment. And yet there are men who are so far unable to realize this condition of affairs, that they severally desire and honestly think they can remedy the evils in question by measures which, like the increase of the currency, the increase of the tariff, or other forms of taxation, will inevitably make prices and the cost of production still higher, and thus aggravate the very difficulties which are already so serious."

As a practical illustration of how the United States trades with the Argentine Republic, the Commissioner subjects to analysis "the commercial relations existing between the United States and the Argentine Republic of South America (Buenos Ayres). The necessity of trade between the two countries belongs, in the first instance, to the United States, which does not afford a supply of domestic hides sufficient to meet more than 58 per cent. of its domestic consumption of leather; and has, in addition, practically no domestic supply whatever of either goat skins or horse hair. Now the Argentine Republic has these articles especially to sell and export, and if she is willing to dispose of them on terms equally advantageous with other nations, it is not a matter of choice on the part of the United States whether she will trade, but a matter of necessity.

"It is also worth while to diverge for a moment from the discussion of the immediate subject under consideration, and see how important is the relation of this supply of foreign hides to American domestic industry, and how good a thing the United States makes of it. The estimated value of all the domestic hides manufactured in the United States during the year 1866, at $5 50 each, was $19,250,000. The estimated value of the foreign hides received at the principal Atlantic ports of the United States during the same year was about $14,000,000 (values in both instances being reduced to currency with an assumed gold premium of 40 per cent.), making a total of $33,250,000 as the value of the raw material hides for the year in question. Now during this same year there was received in the city of Boston unmanufactured leather of domestic tanning to the value of $17,463,998; and there was sold and shipped from the State of Massachusetts alone boots and shoes of an estimated value of $55,000,000—total $72,463,998, which large sum represents very imperfectly, but yet most strikingly, the extent to which the value of the hides became enhanced by the process of manufacturing, and also the remuneration which, through such enhancement, necessarily accrued to labor, inasmuch as the increased value in question represents to a greater degree than in most manufactures the amount paid directly to labor.

"As might be inferred from this showing, the United States continues to purchase hides from Buenos Ayres, and continues to add to her wealth and to the sources of employment for her people by so doing; but in thus purchasing we find that the United States stands on a different footing from other commercial nations; or, in other words, has a way of doing things peculiar to herself. Let us see how this is:—

"The Argentine Republic, in sending hides, goat skins and horse hair to the United States, requires an equivalent. It has no forests, few manufactures, and an insufficient supply of breadstuffs. It therefore requires lumber, flour, textile fabrics, especially coarse cottons and calicoes, ready-made clothing, furniture, wagons, hardware, saddlery, paints, paper, etc., all products which the United States is capable of producing in unlimited quantity, and is desirous of selling. The people of the Argentine Republic, furthermore, do not desire payment for these products in the precious metals, and if obliged to receive them must immediately exchange them for the above-named commodities, which are absolutely essential to their existence as a civilized people. Now, as the United States stands to the Argentine Republic in the relation of almost their best customer, and as the two nations are further assimilated through continental position and a common form of government, and as the former is capable and desirous of supplying those commodities which the latter especially needs, it might naturally be supposed that the trade between the two would be reciprocal. The exact contrary, however, is the case. The United States, year by year, increases its purchases from the Argentine Republic, while the amount of domestic products which the latter, in turn, purchases from the former increases very slowly, or remains altogether stationary."

The Commissioner shows the influence of State and local taxation on the cost of production, etc., and comes to the general conclusion:

"Having thus presented, in part, the evidence which demonstrates the rapid development of the country, and having also endeavored to determine and analyze the causes which at the same time tend to check or interfere with such development, we are now prepared to take up and intelligently consider the lesson to be deduced from these investigations relative to the inquiry proposed in the outset viz., what policy of legislation is likely to prove hereafter most advantageous to the revenue, and most certain to establish the credit and industry of the whole country on a sound and substantial basis.

"It seems clear that whatever fiscal policy may be proposed for adoption, it must not only be recognized and be based on the existing condition of affairs, but must be also in the nature of an amendment which shall to the smallest extent possible partake of the character of an experiment. Violent change, uncertainty, and instability are, of all things, what the business interests of the country have most reason to apprehend, while, on the other hand, the determination and recognition of a clear, well-defined, and practical issue, to be attained to by a certain progressive, even though a slow movement, is sure to bring with it stability, hope, and confidence in the future, the elements which constitute in no small degree the basis of both private and national prosperity. Can such a policy be determined? Can such an issue be consummated?

"The ends to be attained are, mainly, three:—First, full restoration of the national credit and resumption of specie payments; second, refunding the national debt at a lower rate of interest; third, reduction of the cost of national production, with a view of enabling the products of American industry to compete on terms of greater equality with the products of foreign nations than is now possible, thereby establishing a system of national protection and insuring stability, increased product, and a redevelopment of American commerce and ship-building.

"Let us now inquire what elements are ready at hand for the accomplishment of these results. The nation at present is excessively in debt, and is further embarrassed with the volume of its matured and suspended paper. To free itself from embarrassment and to redeem its suspended paper, there would seem to be but one method, which is alone available to individuals under similar circumstances, viz: to manage in some way to receive more than is expended, and to apply the surplus of receipts over expenditures to the payment of debts and to the restoration of credit."

The determination of the probability of obtaining such a surplus, and also its possible extent, involves the consideration of the national finances, present and prospective, and to this the Commissioner asks attention. And, in a subsequent part of his report, he says:—

"In the application of a moiety of the anticipated surplus to the reduction of taxation, the especial object sought to be accomplished should be the reduction of the cost of national production, with a view of removing those impediments which now so greatly restrict and, in many instances, prevent the free exchange of the products of American industry with the needed products of other nations; and thus bring to the country a more favorable balance of trade than now exists. In using the expression balance of trade, the Commissioner does not wish to be understood as recognizing in any way the old exploded ideas in respect to this subject, viz.: that a nation gains in proportion to what it sends abroad, and loses in proportion to what it receives back, but he does mean to clearly express the opinion that a condition of affairs like that now existing in the United States, whereby gold and silver and certificates of national indebtedness continually tend to flow out of the country in payment for foreign commodities, in preference to the products of domestic industry, is both unnatural and injurious, and is a condition of affairs exactly the reverse of what prevails in Great Britain, France, and other prosperous commercial nations.

"The Commissioner believes that he has already sufficiently indicated the course he would recommend in reference to the application of the anticipated surplus to the reduction of taxes. In the department of internal revenue, the removal of taxes on the transportation of passengers, the receipts of the telegraph and express companies, the manufacture of gas, and possibly upon sales, would reduce that branch of our internal revenue system to almost the simplest form that can be devised for the collection of the requisite amount of money which the requirements of the treasury may necessitate.

"In the matter of the tariff, the Commissioner trusts that the Government will not allow itself to be diverted from the consideration of the real question at issue, through any prejudices which may be evoked either on behalf of free trade or protection. There are no considerable proportion of the people of the United States in favor of the adoption of free trade in the European sense, even were the necessities of the treasury for revenue far less urgent than at present. There are none worthy to bear the name of an American citizen who desire that the industry of foreign countries should prosper and be extended at the expense of our own."

The conclusion of the report is as follows:—

"In what has thus been submitted the Commissioner believes that he has sufficiently indicated his views in respect to the tariff. He cannot resist the conclusion that, as it now stands, it is in many respects injurious and destructive, and does not afford to American industry that stimulus and protection which is claimed as its chief merit. He believes that to grant, in the main, the advances asked in the bills now pending before Congress, would be but to aggravate the very difficulties under which the country now labors, to impair the revenues and hinder the return to specie payments.

"In fact, our present tariff is in many particulars apparently based upon the old fallacy that, in the exchange of commodities between nations, which constitutes commerce, whatever gains the other loses. It needs but a moment's thought to be convinced that there can be no permanent trade or commerce unless it is for the gain of both nations; all trade is based upon the mutuality of services, and it is one of the evidences of the progress of modern thought, that the interdependence of nations is beginning to be recognized. This is eminently true in England, France and Germany, true in China and Japan, true even in Spain, but not yet recognized in the United States, if our laws are to be taken as the evidence of our thought.

"With these feelings and convictions he would therefore prove untrue to his trust did he not here enter his most earnest protest against any further general increase of the tariff, but would, on the contrary, recommend,

"First. An enlargement of the free list.

"Second. A reduction of some rates of duty, and, as an exception, an increase of a few others, with a view to the increase of the revenue.

"Third. A reduction of some rates of duty with a view to an absolute abatement, on the simple ground that the reduction of a duty is the reduction of a tax, and that the most efficient method of protecting home industry is by the removal of obstacles in the form of taxes.

"Fourth. The conversion to the utmost possible extent of the present *ad valorem* duties into specifics, as the only practicable method of insuring certainty and equality in the assessment of duties and the prevention of undervaluations, and the abrogation of the privilege which enables returning tourists to import free of duty an amount of goods corresponding to their real or supposed social position.

"In behalf of the conclusions thus expressed, the Commissioner confidently appeals to the true friends of American industry for countenance and support, for nothing can be more certain than that, if unnecessary and iniquitous burdens of taxation under the tariff continue to be laid upon the people, the day is not far distant when a reaction of public sentiment will compel either a sweeping reduction of duties, or induce through agitation such an instability in legislation as will in itself prove most injurious and destructive.

"The Commissioner does not believe it expedient in this, a general report, to enter upon the specific details of a tariff revision, but the precise changes required in his judgment to be made will, if called for, be made in the form of a supplementary report, or be submitted personally to the finance committees of Congress."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HILL MURDER.

Mrs. Twitchell in Court.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Peirce.—This morning Camilla E. Twitchell was in the dock, having been brought up in the van to be present at the naming of a day for her trial. She was, as heretofore, closely veiled; but she was not so cast down in appearance or so reticent, but conversed with her counsel and with an old lady who sat beside her.

As she signed a document at the instance of counsel, her delicate white hand was seen in strong contrast with the deep black with which she was dressed.

Mr. O'Byrne stated that he appeared upon the following petition, which was read by General Collis:—

To the Honorable Joseph Allison, Presiding Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of the county of Philadelphia. The petition of Camilla E. Twitchell respectfully represents:—

1. That upon the 22d day of November last she was arrested upon the charge of having murdered her mother, Mary E. Hill, upon said day.

2. That from that time until the present hour he has been incarcerated in the Philadelphia County Prison.

3. That during that whole time she has never been informed of any fact within the knowledge of the officers of the law which in any way connects her with the crime with which she stands charged; and she is informed and believes that her counsel have not been made aware of any such fact.

4. That under the Constitution and laws of her country she is entitled to a speedy trial and to be made aware of the nature and cause of the accusation against her.

5. That protesting her entire innocence of the accusation her, or of any connection whatever directly or indirectly therewith, it becomes to her a matter of the last importance that she be at once confronted by the witnesses against her, thus enabling her to procure and preserve such evidences of her innocence as may be necessary, and which evidences a lapse of time may obliterate.

She therefore humbly prays your Honor to fix an early day for her trial, and she will ever pray, etc. CAMILLA E. TWITCHELL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of January, 1869.

JOSEPH P. GALTON, pro. Clerk.

District Attorney Sheppard replied that the indictment had informed the prisoner fully of the nature of the accusation. The Commonwealth's officers were as earnestly anxious to bring this case to a speedy trial as the defense could be. That it had not been tried already was no fault of the Commonwealth, for the writ of habeas corpus that was taken out, especially for the benefit of this prisoner, postponed the presentment of an indictment during the pendancy of that writ. But when that was disposed of a new bill was found, and to it she had already pleaded; she had claimed a separate trial; and the case that was concluded last week had consumed fifteen days, and absorbed the whole attention of the Commonwealth's officers. But it was the purpose to take up this case as soon as possible, and if he were to name a day certain, it would be subject to any contingencies that might arise. Subject to these conditions, he would say next Monday week, which he though was speedy, when compared with the cases of many others now in prison charged with murder. He would say Monday week, not quite two weeks distant, and would hope then to be ready.

Mr. O'Byrne said that in view of the labor of the defense and the great importance of the case, it was the prisoner's earnest entreaty that she should have a speedy trial, and Monday week was fixed he sincerely hoped it would not depend upon the convenience of the prosecution or their desire for time to fix up more evidence. A speedy trial was her constitutional right; and it was not often that prisoners made such requests—in fact, of the many now under a similar charge, she was the only one who had asked for a speedy trial.

Judge Allison said he did not understand the District Attorney as qualifying the fixing of the day further than to such contingencies as may naturally arise in the trial of all cases. He understood that he expected to be ready on the day named, and to proceed unless some unknown or unexpected cause for postponement should arise. He thought Monday week might be safely named, and would expect both sides to be ready.

With this understanding the prisoner left the Court, leaning upon the arm of her uncle, the brother of Mrs. Hill.

It appears that many persons did not know this proceeding was to take place, for there was no crowd about or in the Court House.

The Judge informed the jurors that they had been summoned to try homicide cases, but the time and attention of the District Attorney had been so constantly engaged in the trial of the past few weeks that the business of the Court was not yet ready for them, and therefore they were discharged until next Monday.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew, Read, and Sharswood.—This morning the following judgments were given:—

By Agnew J.:—

Stahle vs. Sneed. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Kirk & Sailor vs. Clark & Grieham. Judgment affirmed.

Cluley vs. Lockhart, Grow & Co. Judgment affirmed.

By Sharswood, J.:—

The City of Erie vs. The Erie Coal Co., Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

Stilsell vs. Reynolds. Judgment reversed and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Kistler vs. Painter, Westmoreland county. Opinion affirmed.

Wood vs. Wood, Greene county. Decree affirmed.

Rand vs. Gitman. Allegheny county. Judgment reversed. Thompson, C. J., dissenting.

Wilde vs. Trainer. Allegheny county Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Pringle vs. Pringle. Cambria county. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded.

Rife vs. Geyer. Allegheny county. Judgment reversed, and judgment given for the defendant on the case stated.

The argument list was taken up.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Williams.—Peter K. Titus vs. Charles Woodruff. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Hare.—Moran vs. Bourquin. An action upon an alleged breach of contract for the supply of maps. Before reported. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Greenbank.—George Grier & Co. vs. U. H. Klein & Co. An action of replevin to recover certain property levied upon for debt, which was alleged to consist of partnership goods. Verdict for the defendant.

Claghorn, Fleming & Co. vs. Benjamin Rowland & Co. A feigned issue to try the right to personal property. It was alleged that Lewis C. Jennings, a manufacturer in Richmond, became largely indebted to plaintiffs for goods purchased, and then effected an extended credit with them by giving them a bill of sale of the machinery in his establishment, and a judgment note. He became unable to pay his debts, and plaintiffs went to take possession of the property, but found that it had been seized by defendants under a subsequent confessed judgment from Jennings. They claimed that their right was paramount to that of the defendants, and hence this suit. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.—The Orphans' Court argument list was under consideration to-day.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	153¾	West. Union Tel.	33¼
N. Y. and E. R.	38	Clev. and Tol. R.	100
Pa. and Rea. R.	90½	Toledo & Wabash	68½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87½	Mil. & St. Paul com.	68½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	88½	Adams Express	47¾
Chi. and N. W. com	81½	Wells, Fargo Exp.	22
Chi. and N. W. pref.	89¾	United States Exp.	42
Chi. and R. I. R.	116	Tennessee 6s, new	66
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	113¾	Gold	134¾
Pacific Mail S. Co.	117¼	Market dull.	

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Railroad Enterprises—A Direct Line from New York to Washington Advices from Africa—Dr. Livingstone's Safety.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

Personal.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—General Grant passed through here yesterday evening quietly. He returns in about ten days, and will spend some time here the guest of William Albert.

Governor Swann's health has improved, and he will be able to attend Governor Bowie's inauguration on the 13th.

Heavy rain last night.

Railroad Conference.

Messrs. Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, William H Gatzmer, General Ticket Agent of Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, William Prescott Smith, Esq., Superintendent of the through line between Washington and New York, President Jackson, of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company H. H. Kenney, Superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, and A. W. Markley, of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, were all in Baltimore yesterday, in consultation with John H. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in reference to Senator Sherman's bill, now before Congress, for an air line railroad from Washington to New York. They visit Washington to-day.

Safety of Dr. Livingstone.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Latest news received here from Africa confirms the recent report relative to the safety of the great African traveller, Dr Livingstone. It is said he is somewhere in the vicinity of Lake Nyassa, near the confines of Zanzibar. [Victoria Nyanza or Ukerewe Sea is probably the lake meant.—ED.] Owing, it is thought, to the wars between the native tribes his progress has been impeded, and consequently he has been unable to reach the seacoast.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 5—A. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money and account. United States five-twenties quiet and steady at 74¾. Stocks quiet and steady; Erie, 25¾; Illinois Central, 95¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 44¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—A. M.—Cotton buoyant; the sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 5—A. M.—Turpentine firm. Other articles unchanged.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869.

The Money market continues very close. Call loans are quoted at 9@10 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 9@12 per cent. per annum.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices generally were steady.

Government securities were a fraction lower.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100¼, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 46¼@46⅜, dividend off. Lehigh Valley at 53½@54, dividend off; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½, no change.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 25 for Spruce and Pine; 10 for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; 29 for Germantown; and 33 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices. 56 was bid for Commercial; 57 for Penn Township; 70 for City; and 123 for Central National.

Canal shares were firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 19, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 29@29½, an advance of ¼; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; and 49 for Delaware Division.

—The Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company, and the Enterprise Insurance Company each announce a dividend of 4 per cent., free of tax, payable on demand. The Fame Insurance Company makes 3 per cent., payable on demand.

—The Union Passenger Railway Company announces a dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share, clear of tax, payable on the 11th instant.

—The Bank of North America announces a semi-annual dividend of 7½ per cent., and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., together 12½ per cent., payable on the 8th inst.

—The Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway Company announces a dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share, free of tax, payable on the 14th inst.

—The National Exchange Bank announces a dividend of three per cent., payable on demand, clear of tax.

—The Little Schuylkill Railroad Company announces a semi-annual dividend of 4½ per cent., free of tax.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000	City 6s, New	100¾	100	sh Read R.	c., 46⅛
2100	do.	c. 100¾	100	do.	46⅛
2100	do.	60¾	100	do.	46¼
$1000	Cam & A 6s '78	89	200	do.	s5. 46 3l
$600	Lit Sch 7s	c. 95½	300	do.	46¼
$ 500	C & Am 6s, '80	85½	100	do.	55⅜ lu. 46¼
26	sh Leh V R	53½	100	do.	46 3l
100	do.	opg & lu. 54	100	do.	b30. 46⅝
150	sh Penna R	55½	100	do.	s30 wn. 46 3l
3000	sh Oil Cr & Al R	80	100	do.	c. 46 3l
100	sh Read R	46⅛	100	do.	010. 46 3l
100	do.	46⅛	100	do.	46 3l
100	do.	s30. 46⅛	100	do.	46⅜
100	do.	c. 46⅜	100	do.	s30. 46⅛
100	do.	b30. 46⅛	200	do.	46⅛

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Grant and Congress.

From the Newhaven Union

General Grant has put his foot down and declared that he will not permit the Presidency to be a pair of stocks. His requirement for the repeal of the civil tenure law is a requirement involving the restoration of the Executive office to its former forces and its former freedom. His declaration for the Forty-first Congress to meet him at the threshold of his administration is nothing less than a bid for a new alliance, and an announcement of a new departure. His quixotic, but perhaps sincere, intentions for economy of administration show an animus, if not a capacity, to stop the torrent of extravagance and corruption which has flowed as vital sap through the party and stimulated it to its monstrous growth.

These three things mark at present the little spring which is to widen into a mighty river of contention. To be sure, the last, a desire for economy, is only an aspiration. But General Grant is a very practical man, and his aspirations soon find opportunity for realization. If he attempts, as he will, to realize this one, he will break, by having to break with his party. Look, for instance: an exposure of the revenue frauds and their stoppage in New York impoverishe and antagonize Morgan, Bailey, Shook, and all the rest of the ring of whisky and Federal and State officials. Even a hostile or critical attitude towards the Pacific Railroad ring impoverishes and antagonizes Pomeroy, Drake, Cole, Corbett, Williams, Conness, Thayer, Tipton, Ramsey, I. Donnelly, Gorham, Loan, Rice of Arkansas, and half a hundred other leaders who control the party from west of the Mississippi "as far for quantity" as the Pacific Ocean.

Even a decent respect for the opinion of such mankind as Trumbull, Fessenden, Fowler, Henderson, and Grimes antagonizes all the Butlers, Binghams, Chandlers, Forneys, Sumners, Wades, Howards, Yateses, and Ramseys of the party, while a deference to these latter estrange the anti-impeachment radicals, and those, more sensible, who have come to agree with them, the Mortons, Shermans, Frelinghuysens, Conklings, and Morrills of the organization.

Collectively speaking, the sudden stamp upon the Civil-tenure law has started the whole party and disaffected two-thirds of them in advance.

Franking Frauds.

From the Chicago Republican.

The surprising developments which have been made since attention was called to an individual case of fraud on the Post Office Department, by the use of a stamp counterfeiting the signature of a certain Congressman, indicate the stupendous prostitution to which the franking privilege has been subjected. Evidences go to show that the forgeries are not confined to any one city, or even one State, but are in vogue in various commercial centres in various portions of the Union, particularly at the East. It is impossible, of course, to estimate with precision the losses which the postal revenues have sustained from this species of swindling, but probably $100,000 would be under rather than over a due allowance. How long this surreptitious conveyance of mail matter has been going on is not known; but the unblushing effrontery which characterizes the crime, and the extensive scale upon which it has been committed, favor the idea that the practice is not of recent date.

The whole subject deserves a searching and unsparing investigation at the hands of Congress; and offenders, whenever discovered, should be brought to condign punishment. One of the first duties which Senate and House owe both to themselves and the country on reassembling is to appoint a special committee, several or joint, to ferret out these frauds upon the department. There have not been wanting persons who have more than hinted that the forgeries have been connived at by corrupt post-office officials in some instances, and in others by members of the National Legislature. If there is any truth in such allegations, the guilty parties should not be permitted to escape; if there is none, then it is equally desirable that no unjust imputation should be allowed to taint the characters of innocent persons. Another duty of Congress, made plain and imperative by these recent developments, is to place the franking privilege under such restrictions that frauds will become impracticable. It is just such leaks in the revenues, external and internal, that swell the volume of taxes to be laid. Every dollar due to the Government, that is not collected, creates a deficit which must be made up from the pockets of the honest and law-abiding classes of the community, who are most deserving of protection.

Congressional Jobs.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Fortieth Congress has but two months more existence, and looking at its past history and at the vast budget of jobs before it and those in process of incubation, we fear the Treasury and the tax-payers will be made to sweat before it expires. The railroad, tariff, bondholders, bank, and numerous other rings are preparing for a grand onslaught upon Congress and the Treasury. Since the war commenced tens and hundreds of millions have been appropriated and squandered in the most reckless manner. Even in the fourth year of peace the expenditures of the Government have been kept up to an ordinary war figure. Congress has been so accustomed to lavishly appropriate vast sums for everything, that it seems incapable of understanding the word economy or of returning to anything like the economical expenditure of former times. In fact, it has become utterly demoralized in the matter of expenditure.

Without reckoning the interest on the public debt, the sums appropriated for the current expenses of the Government amount to four times what was expended nine years ago. Does any one believe this is necessary? Do we not all know that this is most reckless and monstrous extravagance? The rings and the lobby, which are bent upon thrusting their hands deep into the Treasury, know by experience how demoralized Congress is, and will make hay while the sun shines. We may expect, therefore, at the heel of the session, amidst the confusion of business, a rush of bills for all sorts of jobs and under every conceivable disguise. All the buncombe speeches about economy amount to nothing, and will be used, probably, to deceive the people while members and the rings are putting through their plundering schemes.

There may be some few broad national projects for which Government aid may be lent, but it should and can be done in such a way as not to be a burden on the Treasury. The Pacific Railroad was one of them. Every citizen is interested in the great work. The whole country will be commonly benefited. But that is no reason why the numerous other railroad schemes now before Congress should be constructed by Government aid. Nor is there any reason why the Government should not take the most stringent measures to have the aid to the Pacific Railroad refunded. Another great work may be mentioned, perhaps, as justifying similar aid under proper security for repayment—that is, a telegraph line to connect Asia with America. The vast and rich trade of China and Asia generally could be turned to and across this continent by that means. In fact, such telegraphic communication is necessary as a complement to the Pacific Railroad and our steam navigation across the Pacific Ocean. The advantages to this country and to every citizen in it would be incalculable. Besides these two great works there is hardly anything else to which Congress should lend its aid in the present state of the finances and of the country. The numerous bills for railroads and other local jobs ought to be unceremoniously kicked out. Retrenchment and economy in every department of government should be demanded, and the current expenses ought to be cut down fully one-half before the Fortieth Congress expires. Should Congress be disposed to continue its reckless extravagance, and rush jobs through which are before it at the heel of the session, Mr. Johnson could not end his Presidential term with more glory than to put his foot down on such legislation. Knowing that General Grant is for reform, the rings will make extraordinary efforts this session, and therefore it behooves the present Executive to watch and frustrate their schemes as far as he has the power. It is to be hoped there may be a better state of things under the new administration and new Congress.

General Grant and His Relations to the Civil Service.

From the N. Y. Times.

The holidays are over and the Government machine at Washington resumes its work. Congress reassembles to-day; the clerks of the various departments will again be at their desks; and, what is more important than all, General Grant has returned to the capital. For, although he holds no official position but that of an officer in the army, and has nothing whatever to do with any branch of the civil administration, no one can fail to see that he is regarded by the country as the central figure of the whole nation—as the pivot on which the Government will turn for a long time to come.

There is in the country a widespread feeling of apprehension and alarm. Each section has, of course, its own special reasons for misgiving and fear. But above and beyond these local and special apprehensions, there is a general impression that our public affairs are, on the whole, in a bad way—and that none but very vigorous and resolute measures will put them right. We have an enormous debt, and the steps taken to lighten the burdens which it imposes are feeble and inadequate. The collection of the vast revenues of the nation is fitful, partial, and tainted with corruption. Public service has come to be almost synonymous with public fraud. The idea of seeking or filling office for the honor it confers or the reputation to be won by an able and upright performance of its duties, has almost died out of the public mind.

Office is sought now as a means of wealth—for the opportunities it affords for public plunder; and the number of men seeking it with such views, and by such means as are required, is increasing year by year with frightful rapidity. The curse which cripples Spain in her efforts at progress, and which is at once the attendant and precursor of a corrupt and decaying State, threatens our young and vigorous nation. In spite of our energy and of the boundless field for private effort open to all, we are becoming a nation of politicians. An enormous army of office-seekers—increasing in numbers and in audacity—is growing up among us, dependent on getting and keeping the offices through which the administration of the Government is carried on.

And everywhere we find a new development of the "Ring" power—the power by which the few, acting in close combination, enlisting support by the use of money, of position, of patronage, and every form of public and private influence, virtually control the action of the various departments of the Government and compel obedience to their behests. In every branch of effort depending on the action of the Government, and receiving from it, directly or indirectly, large sums of money, these "rings" are found to be the real authority. In the Indian Department, in railroad grants, steamship subsidies, the collection of the whisky or the tobacco tax, in the tariff regulations—in short, in every form and phase of public action, these small, compact, systematic organizations are found at the sources alike of the legislative and executive power, shaping and controlling their action, and constituting the real, effective government of the country.

The disastrous effect of such a state of things is felt everywhere—not only in its immediate losses to the public treasury, but in lowering the tone of public morals and in degrading and demoralizing the public service. It tends to make office-holding the least respectable of all positions, whereas it ought to be the most honorable.

Whether with or without reason, the country looks to General Grant to remedy this state of things. His integrity of purpose, his single-minded regard for the public honor and welfare, and his complete and *unique* disinterestedness inspire a general confidence in his desire to correct the evil, while the unexampled hold he has on the public confidence, and the readiness of all classes and all parties to applaud and uphold him in every effort he may make for the accomplishment of that end, give him advantages for undertaking it which no other President for many years has enjoyed.

The whole country expects to see General Grant enter, at his accession, upon a bold, resolute, and determined crusade against the corruptions and abuses of the Government; and the bolder and more resolute he makes it, the more completely will he be sustained.

But he ought not to be hampered or fettered at the outset in the measures he may deem essential to the work. The Tenure-of-Office bill—just as it is in some of its principles—ought not to stand in his way. It unquestionably deprives him of the power he needs for the reforms which the country requires. Every department of the public service is filled by men incompetent for their duties or dishonest in their performance. But he cannot get rid of one of them without the previous assent and concurrence of the Senate. There is no reason whatever why this state of things should continue, nor is there any good reason why the Senate should desire to retain this power in its hands. Under the Constitution, the Senate has a large and important share in the Executive power of appointment. Now that we have a President in political accord with the Senate, that body ought to be content with the power it enjoys under the fundamental law of the land.

The Tenure-of-Office bill ought to be repealed. General Grant should be left entirely free to undertake and execute such reforms in the civil service as its necessities require. If Congress sees the wisdom of making good behavior the sole tenure of office, let it adopt Jenckes' Civil Service bill. But until some general provisions of this sort are adopted, General Grant should have the full power over appointments and removals which the Constitution gives him.

"Let Us Have Peace."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A goodly number of the leading "Conservatives" of Virginia have been holding a conference at Richmond, and have concluded that they will make no further opposition to impartial suffrage, if coupled with universal amnesty. When we state that John B. Baldwin of Augusta, the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart (Mr. Fillmore's Secretary of the Interior), Thomas S. Flournoy (who was the "American" candidate for Governor against Henry A. Wise), Wyndham Robertson, Esq., George W. Bolling, General John Echols, James F. Johnson, and Frank G. Ruffin are among those who participated in this conference and concur in its conclusions, we say enough to convince intelligent men that the better, and we think the more numerous, portion of the late Rebels are represented therein. A committee of nine, chosen in good part from those named above, was appointed to visit Washington, and solicit action in accordance with these views.

We profoundly trust that a hearty welcome will be extended to this deputation by the Republicans in Congress. It may be that the plan which they submit will require modifications; and we urge that those who may see fit to demur to it shall also be accorded a patient hearing. We only insist now, as we have so often insisted already, that the bearers of an olive branch are always to be received with courtesy and heard with an earnest desire to find their proposals admissible. So much is but the simplest dictate of that faith which blesses peace-makers and affirms the essential brotherhood of the human race. So much, we cannot doubt, will be freely accorded.

But our wishes and hopes take a wider range. We ardently desire to see the whole American people once more united in aspiration and affection. We have had a tremendous, bloody, desolating civil war. It has covered the whole land with victims and mourners. We would most gladly have averted that war at any sacrifice but that of human liberty. But slavery said, "Divide with me the Federal Territories, or I will divide the country against you." The Republic nobly answered, "I will not divide with you the Territories, and you shall not divide the country." On the issue thus made up slavery made war, which the Republic accepted, and fought it out to the end, as it was in duty bound to do.

Slavery and Rebellion are dead. The integrity and paramount authority of the Union are established beyond cavil. The very last three of the Rebel spirit was the effort to consign the blacks to perpetual vassalage as a legally inferior, powerless race. This we have resisted and defeated. The present action of the Virginia Convention is a natural consequence of General Grant's election.

It will be said that the enfranchisement of the blacks is secured, no thanks to the conservatives, and that they propose to make terms when they have no course left open save submission. But that is a false conclusion, founded on a superficial view of the case. It is probably true that we can carry suffrage for the blacks of Virginia over the heads of the conservatives. But what is won by a party victory may subsequently be lost by a party defeat; whereas impartial suffrage, once established by agreement between parties hitherto at variance, is placed under the moral guarantee of their mutual good faith. Suppose the enfranchisement of the blacks of Virginia carried through the *dis*franchisement of a portion of the leading conservatives; every year will see a portion of those conservatives pass off the stage, while their sons rise up to take their places—sons fully imbued with their passions, embittered by years of proscription, yet not themselves subject to that proscription; who can fail to see that our defeat and prostration is merely a question of time, and not of long time either?

Virginia has to day a population of about one million of whites to half a million blacks. In 1900 she will probably have three millions of whites to less than one million blacks. He who would expose the latter to the reproach of having kept the ablest and most intelligent tenth of the whites disfranchised, or even merely ineligible to office, so long as they could, may be a zealous friend of the blacks, but he surely is not a considerate, discreet one.

Of those who took part in the Rebellion, a very large share "went with their State," because they deemed it chivalrous and fraternal to do so, without at all concurring in the necessity or the wisdom of secession. They went into the war as they would have espoused a brother's quarrel, without considering the justice of his cause so long as his life was in danger. Nearly all these, with thousands of original and repentant secessionists, now echo General Grant's aspiration, "Let us have peace." They have had strife and destruction to their hearts' content. They want to stop fruitless wrangling with their neighbors and cavilling at the acts of their Government, and return to building, planting, clearing lands, and starting mills and factories. They see as clearly as we do that antagonism between the white and black races in their States is ruin to both, and they mean to have an end of it forthwith. It will be a blunder as well as a crime on our part if their new access of sanity is not generously responded to.

We hope to see a Constitutional amendment framed and adopted which will couple universal amnesty with impartial suffrage, and make them a part of our fundamental law. Of course, the Republicans of West Virginia, Missouri, and Tennessee will not like to be voted down in their respective States, or in portions thereof, by the now disfranchised Rebels; but no more will the now dominant Rebels of Maryland, Kentucky, and Delaware relish the enfranchisement of their black neighbors. No comprehensive settlement of a great controversy ever did or ever can help exciting some local grievances, real or imaginary, as in this case. Statesmen will disregard selfish and short-sighted clamor in the contemplation of general, enduring results.

"Agree with thine adversary quickly, while thou art in the way with him," is a most wise injunction. Where no vital principle, no dictate of honor or duty, is involved, he who concedes most to secure an adjustment will do better than though he biggled and stickled for the utmost that could possibly be exacted. Friends in authority at Washington! if it be safely possible, "let us have peace!"

Seeking His Reward.

from "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

Benjamin F. Butler, M. C. from Massachusetts, the Washington despatches have told us, acted the part of toady at President Johnson's New Year reception to a considerable and significant extent. The conduct of Benjamin F. Butler, M. C., upon that occasion, was the subject of some comment; and it is the conclusion among those who have "put their heads together" that the redoubtable hero of Fort Fisher and the woman order is seeking the assistance of the President to punish some of those holding Government positions in Massachusetts, and who did not assist Benjamin F. Butler to secure his M. C. degree.

Generally, this will be thought a very impudent movement on the part of Butler, but it is really far from it.

The proceedings and result of the impeachment humbug are yet fresh in the minds of the people of this country. The part that Mister Butler took in those proceedings is well known and it is also remembered that, notwithstanding the vindictive feeling of the members and Senators against the President, a feeling that was capable of influencing them to a severe persecution of Mr. Johnson, he was only saved from conviction because of the intense hatred felt for Butler, who would have been pulled into magnificent proportions had the impeachment trial proved a success.

In order to nip Mister Butler's lofty aspirations in the bud, a few of the Senators could sacrifice the pleasure of persecuting the President, and he was acquitted. To Benjamin F. Butler he is indebted for the safety of his official head, and now that Benjamin has come for his reward, it cannot be thought at all impudent.

As a cheeky proceeding it does not approach the attempt to secure a surrender of Fort Fisher by his powder explosions, or to envelop New Orleans in an atmosphere of loyalty by transporting the plate and valuables of the people from the city.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M. Y. P. M. Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY. YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY. YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2m PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

SONOMA WINE COMPANY

Established for the sale of

Pure California Wines.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines:

WHITE, CATAWBA, SHERRY, ANGELICA | CLARET, PORT, MUSCATEL, CHAMPAGNE,

AND

PURE GRAPE BRANDY,

Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 12 1m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

405 CHESNUT STREET.

OLD RYE HOTEL.

LUNCH OF VENISON, and other Game in Season, every day from 10½ to 12 M.

12 9 1m ROBERT BLACK.

MIDDLE TEMPLE

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

No. 116 South SIXTH Street.

12 9 1m H. REINHARD, Proprietor.

GEORGE ZIELLEY,

Formerly Fitzwater & Zielley,
Filbert street, above Eighth street,
has opened the old stand,
N. W. COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS.,
where he will be glad to see his friends.

12 11 1m GEORGE ZIELLEY.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ESHLEMAN BROTHERS

WILL OPEN A NEW STOCK OF

Men's Furnishing Goods,

AT

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street

ON DECEMBER 15.

Selling off Old Stock at [12 14 1mrp
SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

9 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 16

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS No. 1247 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mother, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 2 1m

FINANCIAL.

THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR

First Mortgage Bonds

AT PAR.

Nine Hundred and Sixty Miles

Of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 100 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

Grand Line to the Pacific

Will be Open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:—

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED. AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward and the rapidity with which it has been executed are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equalled." The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 137 locomotives and nearly 2000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 90 miles more are *en route*. The total expenditures for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company has already received $24,078,000 of this subsidy, being in all on the 940 miles that have been examined by the United States Commissioners.

Government Aid—Security of the Bonds.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more*. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2 388,870. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories, must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices.

The price for the present is PAR.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

And in New York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

NEW YORK.
Jan. 1, 1869. 12 17 thstuim

COUPONS

OF

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

5-20s and 1881s,

DUE JANUARY 1,

AND GOLD,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 28 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

E. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STOCK, GOLD AND NOTE BROKERS.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS,

FOR

PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,

OF THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

OF THIS COMPANY AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange.
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING DAVIS & AMORY

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2 1m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The various school boards organized last evening.

—John Kelly has been appointed Lieutenant of Police for the Eighth district, in place of Mr. White, resigned.

—John Cunningham, aged sixty, living at No. 722 Lombard street, fell down stairs yesterday, and broke his back. It is feared that he will not live.

—The following exhibit shows the doings of the Receiver of Taxes for the year 1868:—

Total amount of taxes received	$5,125,811·90
Discount allowed	408,476·07
Net	$4,717,355·83

—At a meeting of the employes of the United States Mint, held yesterday, resolutions were presented and adopted in reference to the death of James B. Longacre, Esq.

—Joseph Smith, an oysterman, who resided at No. 505 Penn street, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, from the effects of a stab in the thigh, said to have been inflicted by Michael Tayne, in a fight on Christmas night, near Front and South streets. Tayne has not been arrested.

—At the second annual ball of the Philadelphia City Guard, held at Horticultural Hall last evening, ex-Governor Curtin presented to the Guard, on behalf of a number of ladies, a beautiful set of flags. General McCandless received the gift in appropriate remarks.

—At the Girard House, yesterday afternoon, John Lamon, Esq., late Chief of the Detective force, was presented with a handsome testimonial in the shape of a vase, of considerable value. The gift bears on one side the inscription:—Presented to John Lamon, Esq., Chief of the Detective Department of Police of the city of Philadelphia, by his friends, as a testimonial of regard, January 1, 1869." On the reverse is the inscription:—"J. L., from A. W. Blackburn, David Beitler, and others."

—Yesterday, at the instance of General Collis, a young man (whose name for the present is withheld) was arrested for asking donations of money for a Mrs. Livingston, the widow of an officer who was killed in the late war. The young man had received considerable money—from Caleb Cope, $10, and from P. W. Welsh & Co., $50. It is thought that he is working dishonestly, and until this is declared to the contrary the accused will be held.

—At a meeting of the Guardians of the Poor held yesterday, the Out-door Agent reported collections for support cases amounting to $949·50. The Steward reported house receipts at $300. The House Agent reported the following census of the house for the week ending Saturday, January 2, 1869:—Number in the house, 3726; same time last year, 3541—increase, 185. The Treasurer reported that he had deposited in the City Treasury since last annual report $16,071·82 for support cases, $766 for emigrant tax, and $2255·44 as house receipts, making a total of $22,093·26.

—The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen was held at the hall of the Fire Association, corner of Fifth and North streets, last evening. The annual report of the Board of Trustees was read, showing that the income of the association for the year was $4011·06, and the expenditures $2771 50. Of the latter sum $2186·19 was given for the relief of 53 persons, 10 of whom were widows and orphans of deceased firemen, making the total amount expended for relief since the date of the institution $35,979·36. The capital stock of the association has been increased during the year $1239·56, and now aggregates $36,599·17. The report contains some practical suggestions in relation to the necessity of a rigid enforcement of the law regulating hatchways in storehouses. The Trustees denounce the practice of fast and reckless driving of steam fire engines through the streets, and reaffirm their determination not to grant any relief to a driver or engineer who may be hurt by reason of the reckless driving of a steam engine on which he may be riding. The following persons were elected Trustees to serve for three years:—William T. Butler, Daniel R. Murphey, Edward D. Yates, John Souder, Wm. J. Pascoe, William Y. Campbell, W. Aug. Steger.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on yesterday at 135¼.

—The Legislature of Louisiana convened yesterday.

—Over 27,000 emigrants arrived at Chicago last year.

—Quiet has been restored in the Ogeechee District, Ga.

—Senator Sprague has purchased the Columbia canal, S. C.

—Commodore William D. Salter died at Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday.

—The McLean county (Ill.) soldier's monument at Bloomington has been completed.

—The Supreme Court of North Carolina is in tribulation about its judicial apartments.

—Caleb Cushing is expected to return to Washington about the last of the present month.

—William Perry, a prominent citizen of Jefferson, Texas, was shot and killed on Sunday night.

—None but Republicans participated in the municipal election in Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

—General Adam Badeau, General Grant's military secretary, had an interview with Horace Greeley in New York yesterday.

—Daniel Lynch has commenced a libel suit against the Chicago *Tribune*, for stating, in a police report, that he (Lynch) kept a disorderly house.

—The House Appropriation Committee have completed for the action of Congress the Legislative, Executive, and Army and Navy Appropriation bills.

—It is understood that when the Georgia Legislature meets, on the 13th instant, it will pass resolutions explanatory of its recent action in ousting colored members.

—George Opdyke, of New York, has written a letter on the financial situation. The missive is addressed to Senator Conkling, and opposes resumption.

—The Legislature of Wisconsin assembles on the 13th instant, and will choose a United States senator. The prominent candidates are Messrs. Carpenter and Washburn.

—General Gordon Granger sent from Memphis Captain Poole with 250 men to investigate the alleged militia outrages in Arkansas. The Captain returned with the information that he could not trace the reports of troubles to any reliable source.

—The annual report of the Congressional Printer shows the actual disbursements of his office during the year ending the 30th of September, 1868, to be $1,309,000; the cost of paper and other materials remaining on hand at that time was $176,180, being $195,444 less than at the commencement of the year, so that the aggregate cost of the printing and binding amounts to the sum of $1,504,513, or $126,071 less than for the preceding year, which may be apportioned as follows:—Authorized by act of Congress, $178,972; ordered by the Senate, $141,437; ordered by the House of Representatives, $436,757; ordered by the Executive and Judicial Departments, $747,345. The total printing ordered in 1865 was $2,227,100; in 1868, $1 309,000.

—The whole number of claims received at the Pension Office during the month of December, 1868, original and increase of widows, etc., was 1847; of invalids, 2111; total, 3958. The number of claims admitted, original and increase of widows, etc., was 1618; of invalids, 1966; total, 3608. The number of claims rejected, original and increase of widows, etc., was 239; of invalids, 411; total, 650. The whole number of claims disposed of during the month was 4258; number of letters written, 4698; circulars sent, 16,318.

—Although the means at the command of the Superintendent's office (Washington) have been exhausted to bring the Patent Office report within the smallest practicable limits, that for 1867 will make three large volumes of about 900 pages each, one-half of which is composed of handsomely engraved illustrations of machinery, etc. The printing and binding of 20,550 copies (61,650 volumes) has been ordered by Congress, 4000 for distribution by Senators, 10,000 by Representatives, and 5000 by the Commissioner of Patents. The report will not be ready for distribution before the expiration of the present session of Congress.

—The reports for 1868, the engravings for which are now being executed by the contractor, will make four large octavo volumes. Since the Superintendent's last annual report, the volume entitled "Expressions of Condolence and Sympathy on the Assassination of President Lincoln," has been corrected. It is a handsomely printed quarto volume of 962 pages, of which 5000 copies were printed. As exaggerated statements of the cost of this volume have been made in the newspapers, it is stated that the actual cost of printing and binding was $18,179·54.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—In view of President Johnson's amnesty proclamation, Jeff. Davis, Slidell, Mason, A. Dudley Mann, and other ex-Confederates are preparing to return to the United States.

The press of London generally approve of the treaty between England and China recently concluded by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Burlingame.

City Statistics.

—The following quantities of Grain, etc., were measured in the city and port of Philadelphia for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868:—Corn, 365,876 bushels; Wheat, 199,890 do.; Oats, 304,038 do.; Rye, 42,118½ do.; Barley, 240,914½ do.; Malt, 35,858 do.; Seeds, 42 do.; Bran, Middlings, etc., 112,196½ do. Total, 1,300,982½ bushels.

—The following shows the operations of the Philadelphia Water Works for the month of December, 1868:—

Works.	No. of gallons pumped during the month	Average No. of gallons pumped per day
Fairmount,	678,943,438	21,901,401
Schuylkill,	93,132,250	3,004,266
Delaware,	44,433,280	2,019,694
Twenty-fourth Ward,	55,883,250	1,802,685
Germantown,	15,724,600	582,393
Total,	888,116,818	29,310,439

—The following official statement shows the number and tonnage of new vessels enrolled and licensed during 1868 at the port of Philadelphia:—

No.	Class.	Tonnage.
1	Steamship	611·07
1	Steamboat	466·93
1	Steam propelier	108·26
9	Steam tugs	239·32
1	Steam yacht	23·61
11	Schooners	2165·17
10	Sloops	154 47
5	Barges	1286·98
58	Canal boats	7100·86
1	Yacht	23·61
98		12,180·28

RECAPITULATION.

No.	Class.	Tonnage.
13	Vessels propelled by steam	1449·19
22	" " sails	2343·25
63	" " horse-power.	8387·84
98		12,180·28

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The House Committee

on Appropriations, at their session to-day, finished the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. It will require some further revision yet before it can be reported to the House.

In the Supreme Court

this morning all the Judges were present. There was a very small attendance of members of the bar, the only ones present being the Attorney-General and one other lawyer.

The Sub-Committee

of the House Judiciary Committee are in session examining witnesses in the case of

Busteed.

It is understood that the evidence, so far, is against Busteed, and it will not be surprising if he is impeached.

Members and Senators

are arriving in large numbers, and no doubt is entertained that a quorum will be in attendance to-morrow.

L. T. Rolfe, claim agent, was arrested this morning by officers of the Treasury Department, for presenting to the Quartermaster-General's Department a fraudulent claim of the Evansville, Ind., Railroad Company for transportation of Government troops, amounting to $2970. Commissioner Brown held him for an examination. The President of the railroad company telegraphs that the company has no unsettled claims against the Government.

Treasurer Spinner

was taken quite sick to-day, and was forced to retire from his desk at the Department. He has been exerting himself very much lately in the exercise of official duties.

General Grant

will return here either to-night or to-morrow.

The Public Debt Statement

will be issued about Friday next. It cannot yet be definitely stated what reduction will be shown.

FROM CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—Small sales of sugar; prices nominal; No. 12 D. S. sold at 8¾a8¾. Lard active at 20¼a20½c. in tierces, and 20¾a22½ in 15 pound tins. Flour quiet at $11a12·50. Butter steady at 30a50c. Tallow dull at 9¼a10½c. Bacon active at 17¼a17½c. Petroleum buoyant at 3¾a4¼c. Potatoes, $3·25a3·50. Lumber active; white pine, $21a22 per 1000 feet; yellow pine, $22·50a23. Shooks lower; box, 7½ reals each. Market well supplied with hhds. shooks; prices, 2¾a2½.

Empty hogsheads firm at $2·75a2·62½. Hoops, shaved, $45a50 for 14 feet, and dull for 12 feet long at $35a40. Onions active at 5a5½. Freights quiet; transactions unimportant. Exchange on London, 17¾a37½; on the United States, long sight currency, 21¼a20½; do. short sight, 19. Gold on the United States, long sight, 6a7 premium; do. short sight, 9.

Fatal Accident at Sandy Hook.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—By a premature explosion at the wreck of the steamship Scotland, off Sandy Hook yesterday, Captain William L. Churchill, late of the navy, Louis Jurgens, a diver, and George Moore and James Ashay were blown to atoms. Several other men in the diver's boat were seriously injured.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....7:25 MOON RISES....9 06
SUN SETS....4:47 HIGH WATER....8 01

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Dec. 12
Acadia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 18
Europe	Brest	New York	Dec. 19
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Dec. 22
Alleppo	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 24
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 25
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Dec. 26

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Weser	New York	Bremen	Jan. 7
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Europe	New York	Havre	Jan. 9
Bellona	New York	London	Jan. 9
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Jan. 6
Eagle	New York	Havana	Jan. 7
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Jan. 9
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 9
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 9

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Restless, Sheldon, Barbados, T. Watson & Sons.
Schr Minnie, Hudson, Mobile, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr M. & E. Henderson, Price, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, from Providence.
Schr Z. Sherman, Adams, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norfolk Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 3d inst.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday morning.

Brig Fanny, Butler, hence, at Georgetown, S. C., 29th ult.

Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, from Cronstadt, at Boston yesterday.

Schr L. C. C. Wishart, Mason, cleared at New York yesterday for Wilmington, N. C.

Schr John Stockdale, Reis, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 3d inst.

Schr Amos Falkenburg Terrell, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 24 inst.

Schrs California, Gale, and Sarah Fisher, Moore, hence, at Norfolk 1st inst.

Schr Arthur S. Simpson, Churn, from Chuckatuck for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 31st ult.

Schr Annie Barton, Frink, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 31st ult.

Schr Scrubner, Baker, hence, at Portland 1st inst.

Schrs John W. Merwin, Rogers, from Providence, and Wm. McDermott, Grant, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, at New York 3d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Captain Nye, of the steamship Galatea, at Providence 1st inst from New York, reports that he passed Point Judith about 4 A. M. on Friday, 1st inst., and Beaver Tail Lighthouse at 8:30, but saw no light at Beaver Tail during that time. Passed near enough to Beaver Tail to see the lighthouse, but it was not lighted.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, JAY COOKE, F. RATCHFORD STARR, W. G. MOORHEAD, GEORGE F. TYLER, J. HINCKLEY CLARK, E. A. ROLLINS, HENRY D. COOKE, WM. E. CHANDLER, JOHN D. DEFREES, EDWARD DODGE, H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

OFFICERS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [8 8 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STYLE
SKATING BOOTS

BARTLETT,
THE BOOT MAKER,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

New Styles for the Promenade.
New Styles for the Parlor.
New Styles for Heavy Weather.

His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmw3

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS & PRESERVES.

Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins; Currants, Citron, Oranges, Prunes, Figs, etc. Every description of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, in great variety.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, including a number of choice gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, Etc. Also, RICH STYLE FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15]

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.
Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE,
No. 727 JAYNE Street,
Between Market and Chesnut,
12 11 fmw3m Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. 7 5 17
Orders by mail or Express promptly attended to, &

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
6 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

LUMBER.

1869. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, 1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11] No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATACK SHIP-KNEES, 1 31 stuthj

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

BLANK BOOKS.

AWARDED THE ONLY MEDAL
FOR
BLANK BOOKS
By the Paris Exposition, 1867.

WILLIAM F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 339 CHESNUT Street
AND
No. 55 South FOURTH Street,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
STATIONERS,
And Steam Power Printers.

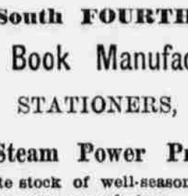
A complete stock of well-seasoned BLANK BOOKS of our own manufacture.
A full stock of COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY of every description. 12 14mwf12 1

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,
12 18 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERS.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.



Notice is respectfully given to customers and other desiring CARRIAGES of the

MANUFACTURE
OF
WM. D. ROGERS,
OF CHESNUT STREET,

To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the

DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.

CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.

WM. D. ROGERS,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 29] PHILADELPHIA.

A. B. WARDEN,
S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO
No. 1029 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. [12 8 1mrp

MUSICAL BOXES

The finest assortment in the city. A fresh invoice just received direct from Geneva, with beautiful Bell accompaniments.
Our selections comprise the choicest Operatic and Home Melodies.

FARR & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street,
11 11 wfm6rp BELOW FOURTH.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 20, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Luddington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; in such positions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids [illegible] invited and will be entertained for the transportation to and from the following points on the above route, viz: per 100 pounds for the [illegible] miles, as in the foregoing:

[illegible] HARKER
[illegible] Garland, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM FORT HAYS
to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE
to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland and Union.

The transportation herein advertised for must be wholly by wagon.

Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 103 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a deposit of $2000 (in cash or certified checks payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No 3, $100,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point or points of his route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri,

L. C. EASTON,
12 17 1m] Dep't P. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dep't Mo.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a Complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

13 00/100 17 REMOVED TO 13 00/100 17
BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT.
MARSH & CO.'S
NEW MUSIC STORE,
NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENTH.
PHILADELPHIA.
Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.
JOHN MARSH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIRECT FROM EUROPE
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET,
12 8 1uths 2m IN THE MUSIC STORE.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets.
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 29 WILLIAM CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING.
THE MAMMOTH SKATING RINK,
TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS,
WILL POSITIVELY OPEN FOR SKATING,
Without regard to the weather, at 7 P. M.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, January 6.
The unapproachable and world-renowned Canadian Skaters,
THE MEAGHER BROTHERS,
Having been engaged at a great expense, will appear on this occasion and for the week following in their
GRAND SKATING EXHIBITIONS.
The most amazing and deeply interesting exhibition of the kind ever given the world.
The ice at the Mammoth Rink is in splendid condition for skating, and is six inches thick. The celebrated BLACK HAWK BAND, late of Admiral Lee's Flag Ship, has been engaged, and will perform every Afternoon and Evening during the season, and Mr. J. W. PRICE, the well-known Caterer, Fourth and Chesnut streets, will have charge of the Restaurant. Colonel JAMES PAGE has in the kindest manner consented to deliver the Inaugural Address for the Grand Opening.
SEASON AND COUPON TICKETS
for sale at E. G. STONE & CO.'S, No. 607 MARKET Street, and at WILLIAMS & WOODWARD'S, No. 922 CHESNUT Street.
SCALE OF PRICES.

Gentleman's Season Ticket	$10·00
Lady's Season Ticket	5·00
Children's Tickets	2·00
Coupon Tickets (20 admissions)	5·00
Single Admissions in the evening	50 cents
Single Admission during the day	25 cents

THE RINK WILL BE OPEN MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND EVENING.
14 8] J. W. POST, Manager.
Visitors to the Rink will have amole opportunities for skating during the intermissions in the exhibitions of the Meagher Brothers.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan 5,
THIRD AND LAST WEEK.
The original, thrilling, and attractive drama of THE ORANGE GIRL—A CHRISTMAS STORY.
Prologue—THE HOME OF THE ORANGE GIRL.
Act I.—AN EVENTFUL CHRISTMAS EVE.
Act II.—THE CHRISTMAS REVELS.
Act III.—THE ORANGE GIRL HAPPY.
To commence with the laughable farce of UP FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—THE ORANGE GIRL
In active preparation, Dion Boucicault's great drama of AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
THIRD WEEK.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
Augustin Daly's great local play,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING,
with New Scenery, Machinery, and an Efficient Cast.
The piece already witnessed by over
18,000 PERSONS,
AND HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 7:45.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....J. C. GREGORY
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF THE
SUSAN GALTON
COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT—New Opera by Offenbach,
MARRIAGE BY LANTERNS,
and Charles Dibdin's ballad opera, THE WATERMAN, SUSAN GALTON and Comic English Opera Company appearing.
Admission, 50, 75, and 25 cents. Secure seats at Trumpler's No. 926 Chesnut street, or box office
MATINEE ON SATURDAY. 14 6]

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

MISSES DURANG'S GRAND VOCAL CONCERT,
AT THE FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY EVENING Jan. 6.
MISS DURANG, MISS FREDONIA DURANG, Miss NAOMI DURANG,
assisted by the talented artists,
Mr. GEORGE F. BISHOP, Tenor; Mr. GILCHRIST, Baritone; Accompanist, Mr. DIETRICH.
Tickets $1. To be obtained at the following Music Store:—Trumpler's, Andre's, Boner's, Carncross', Gould's, Smiths, Winner's, and Covert's, Continental Hotel, and at the Academy on the day of the Concert. 14 8]

SECOND WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF MACAVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON, AT CONCERT HALL,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Mr. ROBERT BYRNE as Barney the Guide; Professor J. MACAVOY, Lecturer, and a talented Company. Change of Programme for this week.
Admission, 35 cents; Reserved Seats, 50.
Children under ten years, 25 cts.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. 14 6]

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTERAY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. 11 4 tf

LECTURES.

CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERIC

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET,*
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1869.

Printing and Stationery Frauds.

The public only once in a while get a glimpse of the corruption and wickedness that cling about the Government at Washington, but the few facts that do come to light are enough to make us almost despair as to whether a purification is possible. General Grant probably intends, and the public certainly expects it of him, to make a determined effort to break up the rings and lobbies that infest Washington. It is a question, however, whether the cleaning of this Augean stable will not be beyond his powers; but if he succeeds in even partially putting a stop to the outrageous frauds upon the Government which have been perpetrated with impunity during Andrew Johnson's administration, he will be entitled to the thanks of every good citizen.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent yesterday made a statement which, if true in all particulars, puts Secretary Browning in the position of sustaining most outrageous frauds on the Interior Department in the matter of stationery and printing. It seems that charges of fraud against persons holding contracts for supplying the Interior Department with stationery were investigated by a committee of Congress last session, and a resolution was reported annulling the contract. Owing, however, to the adjournment of Congress, this was not acted upon. Afterwards, on the complaint of the Commissioner of Patents that the stationery furnished was of a very inferior quality, a commission was appointed by Secretary Browning, composed, it is said, of the friends of the contractors. The commission reported that the contract had been fulfilled in good faith, and that they ought in addition to be paid for 300,000 sheets of bond paper which the Acting Commissioner of Patents had never ordered. Eight cents a sheet was charged for this paper, when its actual value was not more than one cent and a half a sheet, and at the rate at which it is now used the amount furnished would last about a dozen years. According to the record of the Interior Department, however, not more than $500 worth of this paper was ever received, and nobody knows what has become of the rest.

According to the report of the Printing Committee in July last, the Commissioner of Patents found that six index books had been charged at $25 apiece, whereas the six received were, at the highest valuation, not worth more than 75 cents apiece; 46 caveat books were charged at more than $40 apiece and not more than ten were to be found in the office, and they not worth half the price. It was also discovered that the Patent Office was paying $40 per 1000 patent cards not worth more than $5, and $22 for card tags worth about $3; brown manilla envelopes, which, with printing added, were probably worth $1 per 1000, cost the Department $48 per 1000; and that 150,000 were paid for, while only 40,000 were received.

These are but a few items among many showing how the Government was swindled, and between the exorbitant charges and the difference between the number of articles received and paid for, the profits of the contractors must average about two or three thousand per cent. Notwithstanding the fact that these things were proved before the committee of the House of Representatives, the commissioner appointed by Secretary Browning cleared the contractors, and the Secretary ordered that they should be paid an additional $25,000 for goods that were not in the contract, and that were never ordered.

Facts like these scarcely require comment, and yet this swindle is probably an insignificant affair in comparison with some of the gigantic schemes of rascality that eat up the revenues of the Government. On the 4th of March a new President and a new Congress will assume the control of the Government, and the people of the country, burdened with debt and ground down by taxation, will look to them for the inauguration of a reform and a more economical administration of affairs. Such swindles as that which we have spoken of have been submitted to long enough, and if those who have the power do not put a stop to this systematic plunder of the public treasury, no considerations of political expediency should prevent them from feeling the just indignation of the people, without regard to party.

General Grant and the Mississippi Levees.

The reported conversation of General Grant with an advocate of a national endorsement of Louisiana bonds for the improvement of the levees on the lower Mississippi, affords a cheering indication of the policy of the incoming administration. The President elect is evidently deeply impressed with the necessity of keeping down the national expenditures, and disposed to turn a deaf ear to the advocates of schemes for draining the Treasury. The ingenuity displayed in devising pretexts for fastening additional burdens upon the American people is really marvellous, and many Senators and Representatives are entirely too ready to vote for appropriations which they would scarcely dare to approve if the responsibility of extravagance was not shared by their associates, and if they did not quiet their consciences with the hope that some coördinate branch of the Government would be more regardful of the public interests. From the South, especially, we fear that the new loyal Senators and Representatives will present a host of claims for damages inflicted on so-called loyal citizens during the war, and an infinite variety of applications for relief. It is doubtless true that there are cases of great individual hardship, and it is barely possible that in some instances the nation should extend financial relief; but it is evident, on the other hand, that if the door is now fairly opened for the admission of claims for damages inflicted by the Union armies in the rebellious States during the war, Congress will speedily be besieged by applicants for thousands of millions of dollars. The only safe rule is to reject all applications of this nature, and the only true method for restoring Southern prosperity is that pointed out by General Grant. He truly declared that Northern men with ample capital are willing and able to make a garden of the South, but that the old feelings of Rebel hostility practically exclude Northern men in many sections from participation in the cultivation of Southern plantations, and that there is "a general tendency to secure the services of the negro without prompt and adequate compensation," which prevents the freedmen from laboring with hearty good-will. In his terse language, "nothing remains but to set the negroes to work and to invite and welcome Northern men." If, by any legislative or executive action, or any sincere change of the prevailing sentiment of the South, loyal citizens could enjoy in the seceding States the same degree of freedom and protection to life and property which is accorded in all the Northern Commonwealths, the wounds of the war would speedily be healed. The enhancement of the value of Southern real estate would of itself speedily compensate Southern capitalists for their losses during and subsequent to the late conflict, and the productiveness of Southern soil, under a properly applied free-labor system, with small farms substituted for unwieldy plantations, would be infinitely increased.

Report of the Special Commissioner of Revenue.

On our first page will be found the report of Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of Revenue, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and laid before the House of Representatives to-day. The Commissioner states that he does not present the results of his investigations with a view of comparing any particular theories, but rather of determining through the collection of data what policy of legislation is likely to produce the most advantageous results.

While the country is rapidly recovering from the effects of war, there are also agencies which tend to arrest national development, and which foster speculation, idleness, and extravagance. With regard to the leading elements of national wealth, the Commissioner states that from the 1st of July to the 1st of December, 1868, about 1,000,000 natives of foreign countries have sought their home in the United States, and it is estimated that these immigrants bring with them on an average of about $80 per head. The general increase of the products of domestic industry is also taken into consideration, and this increase has been greater than the legitimate increase to be expected from the normal increase of wealth and population. During the ten years from 1858 to 1868 the increase of tonnage on the railroads has been at the rate of sixteen times greater than the increase of population.

The Commissioner does not think, with the exception of the liberal policy adopted with regard to the disposition of the public lands, that legislation has done much to bring about the results he indicates; and that the prosperity of the country is due to influences entirely independent of the action of Congress.

With regard to the retarding influences, Mr. Wells mentions an irredeemable paper currency as tending to destroy all profitable commercial relations with foreign countries, and also the varying forms of taxation which now exist in the United States. The Commissioner thinks that the internal revenue system as it now stands is capable of yielding the maximum of revenue with the minimum of disturbance to the wealth-producing elements of the country. These and a number of other points are taken up and discussed in detail, and we commend the report to our readers as containing matter worthy of earnest consideration.

Philosophy on Skates.

During Horace Greeley's recent visit to the Canadians, a tremendous sensation was kicked up by getting that philosophical individual upon a pair of skates. Great crowds of people flocked to the Montreal Rink to witness the novel spectacle of a race between the Mayor of the city and the great man of the *Tribune*. "Out of respect to his distinguished guest," says a writer who describes the scene, "the Mayor made a studied effort to fall behind his competitor near the end of each heat. By this rare act of courtesy the *Tribune* philosopher won three straight heats, and was declared the victor amid shouts of applause and a perfect deluge of bouquets." It seems that hot-house flowers are held at a high figure in Montreal, but so anxious were the people of that city to do honor to Mr. Greeley, and so ignorant of his tastes were they, that they actually invested in three bushels of nosegays, all of which were hurled at the head of their illustrious guest. One of the bouquets, we are informed, fell in front of the philosophical skater and became entangled in some of his undertrappings—probably in his boot-straps, which, as all the world knows, are always kept in full view of the world—the consequence being that Mr. Greeley suddenly measured his full length upon the ice. Happily, the philosopher sustained no bodily injury, but his mortification was intense when he discovered, on picking himself up, that the mishap had knocked all the dents out of that famous old white hat which he has worn ever since he made his advent, as a poor and friendless youth, in the streets of New York, a century or two before the discovery of America.

We trust that Mr. Greeley will visit Philadelphia, also, during the skating season, and give his Honor Mayor Fox an opportunity to display an amount of official courtesy equal to that of the chief magistrate of Montreal. If one of the new rinks could secure Mr. Greeley's skatorial services for a season of six nights, the fortune of its proprietors would be made, and the other rink would have to be dismantled.

General Sheridan was not deterred from the prosecution of his campaign against the predatory Indian tribes of the Plains by the approach of winter, and he seems equally determined to prevent the dusky warriors from outwitting him by the duplicity for which they are scarcely less famous than their barbarity. He refuses to be deceived by hypocritical professions of friendship, and will be content with nothing less than the surrender of the entire bands engaged in the recent hostilities, so that the guilty may be punished and the innocent protected. The alternative is such an assault on their camps and villages as was recently made by General Custer. The Government has in many cases protected the women, children, and old men of tribes whose warriors were waging relentless war against American citizens. No better mode of encouraging Indian raids could well be devised. General Sheridan acts on the principle that the savages who go to war must be made to feel that they stake not only their own existence, but the welfare of those who are near and dear to them, and that they must either maintain peace in good faith or encounter perils as numerous and painful as those they seek to inflict on frontier settlements. This policy will readily be comprehended by the Indians, and they will speedily learn to fear and respect it. Their rude natures can only be controlled by force, applied in the most impressive and unmistakeable manner, and Sheridan's logic, enforced, when necessary, by broadswords, bayonets, and bullets, will prove more convincing than the arguments or tributes of a host of peace commissioners.

New evidences have recently been given of the hardships and sufferings of the secession emigrants to Brazil. The zealous advocates of the Confederacy who were so enamored with its charms as to "leave their country for their country's good," rather than acknowledge the supremacy of the banner of the stars and stripes, have all found their proposed new homes infinitely less attractive than their native land, despite the terrors of reconstruction, the triumph of the national cause, and the establishment of negro suffrage. They are forced to confess that in the United States they are only "victims of oppression" in a Pickwickian sense, while their residence abroad was embittered with real sufferings.

The F. F. V.'s are beginning to discover the folly of continued resistance to the reconstruction policy of Congress, and they are taking initiatory steps for the readmission of the Old Dominion into the Union on the terms prescribed by existing laws. Their obstinacy can only injure themselves, and they have learned that the business of Congress is less obstructed by the absence of Senators and Representatives from Virginia, than the affairs of Virginia by the lack of representation.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Progress of the Great Work.

A letter from Suez in the Paris *Moniteur* says:—"The greatest activity continues to reign in the workyards of the Isthmus. Between the 15th of October and the 15th of November 2,690,000,000 cubic metres of earth were removed. That result exceeded the expectations of the contractors, who did not count on an excavation of more than 2,000,000. There are at present more than 17,000 laborers employed. Independently of the work effected by barrows in the small Bitter lakes and at Serapeum, and by means of wagons and a railway at Chalouf, the contractors use sixty dredging machines, which are never at rest day or night. Thus of 75,000,000 of cubic metres of earth which have to be carried away to form the canal, 20,000,000 only remain to be removed; this is less than ten months' labor. It appears to be now definitely admitted, in the first place, that steamers may pass through from one to the other, without aid, at the rate of ten kilometres (five-eighths of a mile) each per hour. That rapidity is sufficient, as vessels propelled by steam do not require a speed of more than seven kilometres to be easily steered. Sailing ships of more than fifty tons will be towed, at their own cost, at the rate of six or seven kilometres per hour; those of a smaller size may, from the breadth of the canal and the slope of the banks, sail through without impeding the passage of the larger vessels. There will likewise be, every ten or twelve kilometres, basins for facilitating the passage of ships and preventing the channel from being blocked up; those of upwards of fifty tons will also be bound to employ a pilot, whose experience in the conditions of navigation and knowledge of signals by day and night will offer a complete security. The canal, landing places, and lakes will be lighted by a system now under consideration. As to the mode of towing, nothing is yet decided on. Experiments are about to be made, but there is a probability that in order to utilize the numerous steamers which will return to the company after the works of construction, recourse will be had for a certain time to the ordinary method. Among the obligations which the direct communication between the two seas imposes on the trade of all countries is the transformation of sailing vessels into steamers. Independently of the advantage these latter have of effecting the passage in sixteen hours, while the former will require twenty-three or twenty-four, the navigation on the Red Sea will be incontestably easier. As is besides shown by a recent work on 'Merchant Shipping with Respect to the Cutting Through of the Isthmus of Suez,' France has entered boldly on the course of renewing her naval plant; she will not be the last to profit by the new markets which will be opened by the Suez canal to her commercial activity."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....42|11 A. M.....46|2 P. M.....45

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 5—6 P. M.—The following vessels have arrived since my last, and remain in company with those before reported:—Barques Chasca, from San Francisco; Ermina, from New York; brig S. Strout, from Kingston, Ja; schrs R. A. Ford, from St. John, N. B; and S. H. Cady, from ——, all for Philadelphia. Weather moderate, with thick fog.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Steamship Saxon, Soule, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 1d inst.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA TRIGLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a toilet soap. For sale by all Druggists. I. & G. A. WRIGHT, 12 31 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Chartered Dec. 7, 1868.—Have inaugurated a series of musical entertainments, at CONCERT HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the CELTIC LITERARY FUND. Lecture by Hon. W. E. ROBINSON, M. C., of Brooklyn. Subject—Are Americans Celts or Saxons? After which, through the generosity of Professor McEvoy, will be rendered some of the beautiful Scenery of Ireland from the Panorama, with appropriate music by miss ESMOND in the Irish melodies. Tickets to cents. For sale at the Book Stores of E. Ferguson, No. 1107 Chesnut street; John Campbell, No. 728 Sansom street; and P. F. Peaslee, No. 108 South Fifth street. Double seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them without extra charge.

B. SHELTON MAGOWZIE, President.
JAMES O'DONNELL, Secretary. 1 5 3t

YOUNG MEN'S BRANCH OF THE GRAND BAL MASQUE OF THE YOUNG MEN'S BRANCH will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, 1869.

Subscription tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, may be had at the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., Nos. 501 and 506 Cherry street, at Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street, and at the News Stand of the Continental Hotel.

PRICE $5.

Extra Ladies' Tickets, $1.
Spectators' Tickets, 50 cents. 1 1 6t

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 26th December 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of January next to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.

1 1 4w W. ARCHIDALL O'DOHERTY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 2d, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election of Directors, will take place at the office of the Company, in WILMINGTON, Delaware, on the SECOND MONDAY (11th) in January next, at 1 P. M.

12 29 11t A. HORNER, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY, Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1868.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of Government Tax, payable on and after 7th of January next.

12 29 11t A. HORNER, Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—DIVIDEND.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
January 4, 1869.

The Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT., and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. together twelve and a half per cent., payable 8th inst.

1 4 mw3t J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
1 1 10t

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and for other purposes will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.
12 8 wat J13

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 11 27t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M. P. LAMB,
12 16wfmtJ12 Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of all taxes, payable on demand.

1 5 3t R. H. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock, when an Election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed from January 1st to 13th.

12 24 thstu7t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office No. 406 CHESNUT Street, December 26, 1868.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An election for twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day and at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
12 28 12t Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA — Office No. 406 WALNUT Street, December 26, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.

An Election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 26 stuth7t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1868.

An Election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 1 o'clock P. M.

12 29 12t* WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 406 WALNUT street.
JANUARY 4, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.

1 5 6t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 dtJ19*

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the AMERICAN GUM PAINT COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 6th instant, at 3 o'clock, at the Office of the Company, S. E. corner TWENTIETH and FILBERT streets. By order of the Board.

1 1 G. DOWNING, Secretary.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

NOTICE.—Registered City Warrants, numbering from 6 50 to 7000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date. JOSEPH N. PATTERSON,
1 5 6t City Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, this day, January 11, 1869 at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

12 26 11t CHARLES S. HASTINGS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No 407 Walnut street, December 22, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

12 23 11t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 245 FRANKFORD Road, Philadelphia, December 26, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY (11th January) 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th January, 1869.

12 28 12t JOHN R. CRAVEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of President and Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY the 11th day of January, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M and 12 M.

12 26 12t JOSHUA GARSED, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH AND COATES STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was declared free of taxes, payable on and after the 11th inst.

The books of the Company will be closed until the 12th instant. [1 5 6t] JOSHUA GARSED.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President, Vice-President, and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 12t S. B. CAMPION, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA Jan. 4, 1869.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representative on and after the 14th inst.

Transfer books closed until the 14th inst.

1 4 12t WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per Share (clear of tax) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, 11th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. W. H. KEMBLE,
1 4 7t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 406 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fame Insurance Company held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

W. I. BLANCHARD,
1 4 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

12 31 11t C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE—The annual election for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

1 5 7t ED. PEARCE, President.

THE "CLARENDON,"

No. 1516 CHESNUT STREET,

Having met with the most flattering success since its opening, the undersigned assures the public that nothing will be left undone to merit a continuance of the first-class patronage of ladies and gentlemen. All the delicacies of the market will be served at the saloon or at private residences, with promptness and on the most reasonable terms. Orders for dinners, suppers, and general catering attended to.

1 5 tuths3t*p TOMPKINS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name or firm of W. F. POTTS, SON & CO., and will continue the Iron and Steel business at the old stand, No. 1225 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, heretofore conducted by W. F. POTTS.

W. F. POTTS,
C. W. POTTS,
W. H. HIBBERD.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1869. 1 1 6t*

HOW FUNNY THE NEW YEAR CAME IN!

What extra ridiculous sort of weather!
Rain and snow and ice together!
Frost and hail and slippery sleet
Glazing the pavement along the street,
Broad as a river each well-filled gutter,
Causing a horrible splush and splutter;
Covered with ice the limbs of the trees,
Whisking about in the wintry breeze.
Icicles tumbling upon your hat,
Heavy enough to knock you flat.
Wasn't it curious weather, say,
This singular sort of New-Year's Day?
All creation was frostily freezing,
All the people were coughing and sneezing;
And most of the folks who went out at all
Went straightway to the GREAT BROWN HALL:
For Rockhill & Wilson still manage to keep
Clothes for the winter, strong and cheap;
Thick and stout, substantial and warm,
For the wintriest sort of a winter storm.
And the public go there for clothes so fine,
For the winter of eighteen sixty-nine.

UTTERLY IMPOSSIBLE for mankind to buy masculine raiment that is better, stouter, stronger, more elegant, or that can be had cheaper than at the

GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

PURE OLIVE OIL,

The Finest that can be Imported.

Over 1000 Dozen have been imported and sold by us in three years, without a bottle ever being returned or complained of. No Oil now in the market can stand this test. It is a perfect guarantee.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAYS.—AT the Bijou Furnishing Store, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, may be found a superb assortment of Fancy Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc., which are offered at very low prices. Mr. RICHARD EAYRE, the proprietor, has excellent taste in the selection of his stock.

Also, his Improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirt, which has given such universal satisfaction out by measurement. 12 21 1mdp

BANK REPORTS.

ELEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,068,054 02
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.	500,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141 000 00	
Real estate (productive)	132,121 10	
		$1,841,175 12
Legal-tender notes, coin, and certificates	358,842 00	
National Bank notes	26,901 00	
Fractional currency and stamps	14 432 98	
Premiums	9 925 00	
Due from other banks	547,214 97	
		957,315 95
Expenses and taxes		5,899 85
Total		$2,804 390 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417 500 00
Deposits	1,353 611 55
Profit and loss	33,279 35
Total	$2,804 390 93

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
1 5 tuths4t

SEVENTEENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$739,052 03
Overdrafts	1,023 66
United States Bonds to secure circulation	250,000 00
United States Bonds and other securities on hand	182,200 00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	27,833 33
Due from National Banks	96 489 85
Due from other Banks and Bankers	259 37
Real Estate	3,000 00
Current Expenses	2 855 62
Exchanges for Clearing-house	157,581 34
Cash Items	6 000 00
Bills of National Banks	7,000 00
Fractional Currency	3 225 62
Specie	15,012 68
Legal-tender Notes	206,653 00
Three per cent. Certificates	15,000 00
	$1,712 966 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$250 0 0 00
Surplus Fund	150 000 00
Undivided Profits	34,666 85
National Bank Notes Outstanding	215,500 00
State Bank Notes Outstanding	11,670 00
Individual Deposits	1,050,438 21
Due to National Banks	95 02
Due to Other Banks	598 48
	$1,712,966 66

WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1869. C. M. LUKENS,
1 5 3t Notary Public.

SEVENTEENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,333,113 71
United States Bonds		800,000 00
		$3,133,113 71
Due from National Banks	$169,151 21	
Due from other Banks	34,988 58	
		204,139 79
Morning Exchanges to Clearing House	$803,881 18	
Legal-tender Notes	1,231,444 96	
National Bank Notes	26,866 00	
State Bank Notes	63 00	
Specie	20,001 61	
Cash Items	46,839 45	
		2,128,396 20
Total		$5,466 149 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	400,000 00
Discount and Interest, Profit and Loss, less Expenses	97,588 83
	$1,497,588 83
Circulation	$584,000 00
Individual Deposits	2,901,258 46
United States Deposits	19,106 12
Due Bills outstanding	171 092 28
Due to National Banks	147,472 97
Due to other Banks	101,582 37
	3,924,512 20
Unpaid Dividends	44,048 67
Total	$5,466,149 70

W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.
1 5 3t

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,
JANUARY 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,442,920 53
U. S. Bonds deposited at Washington to secure circulation and deposits		910,000 00
Expenses and taxes		5,583 28
Revenue Stamps		836 23
Due by Banks	$164,105 77	
Exchanges for Clearing House	490,650 00	
National Bank Notes	16,860 00	
Legal-tender Notes and Fractional Currency	571,453 02	
Specie	6,701 75	
		1,247,771 53
		$3,607,121 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$750,000 00
Surplus Fund	$185,000 00
Profits	14 002 18
	199,002 18
Deposits	2,062,594 39
Circulation	595,000 00
Unpaid Dividends	525 00
	$3,607,121 57

THEO. KITCHEN, Cashier.
1 5 3t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK.

FAIR PLAY,

BY

MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

FAIR PLAY, BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

FAIR PLAY. Great success of it. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, is published and for sale this day by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street,
Price, $1 75 in cloth; or $1 50 in paper cover.

FAIR PLAY, BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

FAIR PLAY. First edition sold in one day. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, is published this day by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Price $1 75 in cloth; or $1 50 in paper cover.

FAIR PLAY, BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

FAIR PLAY. Second Edition now ready. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, is published this day by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Price, $1 75 in cloth; or, $1 50 in paper cover.

FAIR PLAY, BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

FAIR PLAY. The Novel of the day. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, is published and for sale this day by

T. B PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia,
And is for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.
Price $1 75 in cloth; or, $1 50 in paper cover. 1 4 4tsp

HAZARD'S ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.—Hazard's Bookstore is becoming synonymous with good books, fine books, elegantly illustrated books, choice editions of standard books, books in rich and tasty bindings, children's books, toy books on linen and paper, books for all trades and people. The stock being almost entirely

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

In a financial point of view, the month that is just over is almost parallel with the corresponding month of 1867—the number of suspensions being a little in excess. The number of failures in the city is estimated at 241; that of the country at large at 4450, or about eighteen times as great. If what the political economists of Bohemia say be true, the poor and rich alike have encouragement for the present year. It is well that some one should always be pointing out to somebody else what he has to be thankful for. The rich may go down on their marrowbones, in that an advance in commercial values may be anticipated; the poor may throw up their hats in the knowledge that grocers and provision dealers will ere long be compelled to abate their prices.

The *World* is progressing in its

ANTI-ADULTERATIVE WORK

The editor of that journal never eats anything at all. Manton Marble subsists entirely on metaphysics and alliteration, and every man connected with the establishment has joined a milk-diet association which keeps its own cows. The employes of the Astor House and of the *World* newspaper are on the most cordial terms. The *World's* latest and most gigantic discovery in behalf of this sinful and adulterative generation is in regard to the *Acarus Sacchari*, a malevolent insect which infests unrefined sugar and is the originator of that lively disease known as the "Grocer's Itch." In every pound of unrefined sugar about 100,000 of these insect are supposed to reside. In exposing these realities the *World* blasts one's belief in the beautiful. Henceforth every man, woman, and child is only an accumulation of mouldy sea biscuit, chickory, turmeric, benzine, "middlings," and so forth, mixed in different proportions. The good livers are no better off than the bad, for variety of victuals only introduces variety of poison. If we except the "John Allen Sensation," nothing like the *World's* Anti-Adulterative Sensation has been created in this city before.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE

is becoming acclimatized to the public mind. Already it is one of several. We leap the years and span East river with half-a-dozen passageways. The tunnel has ceased to be talked of. New York and Brooklyn are to become one, with one Mayor and one interest. The bridges' points of junction are the intersection of Chatham and Centre streets in this city, and of Main and Fulton streets in Brooklyn. The ferries are already looked upon as but a time-honored nuisance. They are all but spoken of as inventions of the past—as an antediluvian evil, despised by modern enterprise.

THE SKATING RINKS

have been largely visited during the past week. The new Empire Skating Rink, built on a mammoth scale, is the one most patronized. I have already mentioned its dimensions and the almost blinding brilliancy which results at night from its 700 gas jets. The great feature of the season, hitherto, was the prize race for boys on Saturday mornings—the first of a series of Saturday prize-races—when adolescent boys' skaterially inclined, are presumed to be free from imprisonment under desks, birch and blackboards. The first race was for boys under twelve, the second for those between twelve and sixteen, the highest prize of the first being $5 and of the second $8.

Roller-skating is also very fashionable this year, though a lady or gentleman may be an accomplished roller-skater, and a dead failure on ice. There are two public rinks in this city devoted exclusively to roller-skating. These are the Citizens' Skating Association, at the Harvard Rooms, at the intersection of Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, and the New York Skating Association, at Plympton's Building, at the corner of Stuyvesant and Ninth streets.

SNOW-STORM AND HORSE-FLESH

like youth and crabbed age, cannot live together. At least they find it very hard work to. If there is a horse-heaven, Mr. Bergh will be its tutelary saint. During the past seven days he has himself been working almost as hard as the agonized "cattle" which he befriends. This year, however, he has improved on his system. He makes fewer arrests, relies less upon the precarious justice of police courts, and detains detectives at the termini of the various routes, who see that every team is doubled as long as the streets remain in their present condition. Conductors and drivers are not always, perhaps not generally, the first to abuse him. Passengers and horse-car proprietors have the largest fund of explosives stored away and kept in waiting for him.

THE TRAGIC FATE

of Mr. Rogers, the old gentleman who was stabbed the other day while sweeping his pavement at seven o'clock in the morning, is pointing a moral to nervous heads of families. "I think Mary (the servant) must be stabbed," was the remark I heard one of these make to another, yesterday, at breakfast. "Why, my dear?" asked *materfamilias*, looking up from the coffee-urn in sudden terror. "Why, the last I saw of her, half-an-hour ago, she was sweeping down the front-door steps."

Mr. Rogers died on Saturday. A reward of $500 has been offered by the police authorities for the arrest of the murderer. *On dit* that the police authorities know who it is. If so, why do they *not* arrest him? and why *do* they offer $500? My own impression is that they know little and do less. The only clue is a torn envelope, marked with "Jame Logan, N. Y. Cyty, this will be handed you by Tom."

THE FIFTH WARD POLICE,

if we are to judge by a few specimens, are the most demoralized in the city. The artistic perfection with which they are in the habit of clubbing delinquents halt dead is gradually being brought to light. Their latest exploits in this direction have been on the body of a Dr. Augustus Diecks, who, with his leg broken just above the ankle, was picked up insensible in West Broadway. In this condition a police brute named Jacobus took him to the station house, where another police brute named Christie ordered him to be locked up. For eight hours he remained imprisoned in helpless agony, when the magistrate before whom he was brought sent him home in a carriage, and —*reprimanded* the policemen!

An investigation of the New York

STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM

at Binghamton is earnestly called for by Mr. J. Edward Turner, of this city. The gentleman insists that the article lately published by Mr. Parton in the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "A Visit to an Inebriate Asylum," reflects seriously on the integrity of his deceased friend, and begs Governor Hoffman's attention to the perjury which he (Mr. Turner) says is contained in the contradictory affidavits of Dr. Willard Parker, the present President of that Asylum.

"GUNNY" BEDFORD,

the newly-elected City Judge, will take the bench this morning, and sit during the January term, holding court in the rooms of the Supreme Court, General Term, until the alterations in the Sessions Chamber are completed.

GRAU AND BATEMAN

are fighting out the season on a zigzag line, with varying success. Bateman produces *La Perichole* this evening; Grau, *D'Œil Crevé* on Thursday. The name of Tostee is heard no more. That "severe fall" has snatched her away, like a leaf borne down by the storm, and the advertisements complacently state that Irma is the first of vocalists upon the French stage. Lambele occasionally attempts the "Duchess," but that is not Tostee.

Kelly & Zeon have shook the world of New York minstrelism to its foundation by the announcement that they are going to Europe.

LA COTERIE

grand fancy dress hop is announced for Wednesday evening week at the Academy of Music. It is gotten up by the gentlemen connected with the offices of the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue, Hoffman, and Coleman House. The decorations are going to be crush of singing birds, perfumed fountains, chandeliers, fancy gas jets, bouquets, wreaths and floral emblems. It will probably be the ball of the period, and I may confidently predict that every irresistible variety of the Girl of the Period will be present.

Messrs. Abel and Risley are lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death let us hope they may not be divided.

ALI BABA.

HARRISBURG.

John Clark Speaker of the House.

The Harrisburg *State Guard* of last evening says:—

By reference to the proceedings of the informal caucus of the Republican members of the House of Representatives, held at the Lochiel House on Saturday, it will be seen that the Hon. John Clark, of Holmesburg, the Representative from the Seventeenth Legislative district of Philadelphia, has already received the nomination for the Speakership of the House.

The choice of our Republican friends of the House for their chief presiding officer could not have fallen upon a gentleman better qualified in head and heart, or who is more entitled by his past record, to fill this most important and honorable position. His election in a House embracing sixty-one Republicans is, of course, beyond a doubt, and we are highly gratified at this most sensible and patriotic selection.

John Clark is now forty-seven years old, tempered and seasoned by actual contact with the business world from early manhood. He was born in the old city of Philadelphia, on the fifteenth day of November, 1821. His education was everything the public schools of the city could afford—nothing more, nothing less, except that gained in intercourse with the practical world. For many years his business avocation was that of a contractor on the great public works of the country. In this capacity he was employed on the Pennsylvania Central and North Pennsylvania Railroads. He was also engaged on the great water works of New York and Boston. In 1861 he was elected a member of the Philadelphia City Councils from the Twenty-third ward, but before completing his term, the infamous Rebellion of the slaveholders of the South having been inaugurated, he left his seat in the City Council and took up his sword for the defense of his country. Entering the 3d Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, he served faithfully and gallantly as captain of Company E. After the seven days' fight on the Peninsula he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of his regiment by General McClellan for brave and meritorious conduct. He served the full term of three years, with an excellent record as a soldier. In the fall of 1867 he was first elected to the House of Representatives from the district which he now represents.

In his personal intercourse Mr. Clark is a mild, courteous, and agreeable gentleman; in his official intercourse he has never been any other than a plain, outspoken, honorable man. His selection under the circumstances is the more pleasing, both to himself and to the public, from the fact that he never sought the office to which he is elected. He does not owe his position to any, even the usual, appliances of the politician. He has not pledged himself for a single office within his gift, and therefore need not fear offending parties claiming promises made and unfulfilled. Mr. Strang, who it was thought would make a sturdy fight, with the sagacity and good nature which characterize him gracefully yielded to his opponent without a struggle on his arrival here, after a brief survey of the field of action, and this to the disappointment of his warmest friends, who urged him to take a decided stand in his own behalf. Mr. Strang declared he would just as soon see his friend Clark elected as himself. Mr. Clark's direction of the Speakership of the House can hardly fail to be a success.

A STRANGE CASE.

A Murder without any Motive.

A murder trial in England has recently illustrated, in a very shocking manner, the liability of juries to convict innocent men, even of a capital crime. In August last, a laborer named Cornish was found murdered in a field near the city of Wells, in Somersetshire, his head beaten in with a stone, and a man named Bisgrove kneeling beside him. The story told by this person on his arrest was, that being drunk the night before and finding Cornish asleep on the ground, he had gone to sleep by his side, and on waking had seen a tall man in the act of committing the murder. It was ascertained that another laborer named Sweet, and his mistress, a woman called Drew, had been in company with both Bisgrove and Cornish up to very near the time of the murder. Both were arrested. The woman being called as a witness for the Crown, testified that she had quarrelled with Sweet, had gone with Bisgrove alone into the field and left him there with the sleeping Cornish, and had then rejoined Sweet and remained in his company until both were arrested. Her story was supposed to be an invention for the purpose of screening her paramour Sweet, and the jury evidently believed that the quarrel had occurred between the two prisoners and the murdered man, and had been prompted by jealousy. Sweet and Bisgrove were both found guilty; but no sooner had they been remanded to jail than Bisgrove made a confession entirely exculpating Sweet, and corroborating the woman's story. The confession reveals one of the most extraordinary cases of murder without any motive that ever came to our knowledge. The murderer had gone to sleep by his victim's side. "When I waked up," said he, "I was going away, but something seemed to tell me I must murder that man, and then I went over to the river and found the stone and brought it over on my head, and I throwed it down on the man's head. * * * Whatever made me do it I can't think. It was not for money. I had no thought of money."

Now the conviction of Sweet on a charge of which he was entirely innocent cannot be classed with the mistakes of circumstantial evidence, for it does not appear that there was any circumstantial evidence against him at all, except the bare fact that he was in company with the deceased a little while before the deed must have been committed. He seems to have been convicted because the jury wanted to find a motive for the deed, and could not find one without dragging him in. They made up their theory of the murder, and not being able to act it out with a single culprit, they had to secure a second one. Fortunately the poor man's innocence is made clear before the time has come to hang him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CHOICE WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES; IMPORTED ALES, CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS, Etc., IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

SNYDER & CADWALLADER,

12 16 1m 6p No. 930 ARCH STREET.

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, [illegible] THIRTEENTH Street. 12 28 3m

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING

LOWER THAN FOR TEN YEARS.

OVERCOATS.—Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver reduced to.....$18 0

Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at $25 00

A great variety of all styles, upwards from.....$8 00

SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city, selling off very low.

PANTALOONS, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to.....$3 00

VESTS—Fine all-wool Cassimere reduced to.....$2 00

BUSINESS COATS, in great variety, at prices equally low.

BOYS' CLOTHING, very low indeed.

Our whole stock of MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING to be sold out at a great REDUCTION OF PRICES, which are in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.

Call and examine our goods after having examined those of the "sacrificing" houses before purchasing. A fair test is all we ask.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 514 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GENERAL GRANT, who is now in town, is the subject for gossip in every circle. The *World's* sensational correspondent declares the General an down on Greeley, and the *Tribune's* man tenaciously holds to the contrary, and between the two the people can only conjecture for themselves as to the status of H. G. in the opinion of the President elect. All this time ALTER, the redoubtable coal man, who is stationed at No 937 N. Ninth street, is constantly before the minds of the people, for he sells coal so good and at rates so moderate, that they cannot forget him at all.

IT IS too much the custom of our insurance agents to attempt to advance the interests of their own companies by slandering and falsifying other similar institutions. This is always a confession of weakness. A company of real merit can rely upon the intelligence of the public to appreciate the advantages it offers, and will never feel the necessity of pulling others down in order to raise itself such a company as the American of Philadelphia. It only asks to be heard, and is confident of the approval and patronage of all who will candidly consider its claims.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity. Sold one dollar per bottle

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW NOVEL, "FAIR PLAY; OR, THE TESTS OF THE LONE ISLE," bids fair to have a very large sale, as it has already passed to a second edition, and has received the unanimous praise of the press everywhere, as being the best work ever written by this talented American authoress. Published by Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations? Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston Holloway & Cowden.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS EATING IT; so with Clothing, the proof of its quality is by *its durability*; and the fact of it coming from CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s is proof positive that you will be perfectly satisfied with the QUALITY, STYLE, and PRICE.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

HALL—STEEL—At the Roxborough Presbyterian Parsonage, on Thursday evening, December 31, 1868, by the Rev. C. H. Ewing, AMOS H. HALL, of this city, to MIRIAM, only daughter of Charles Steel, Esq., of Roxborough.

RENDELL—SMITH—On New Year's Eve, by Rev. George Bringhurst, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. GEORGE RENDELL to Miss ANNIE E., daughter of the late Robert Smith, all of this city.

DIED.

CASTOR—On the 3d instant, MARY ELLEN, adopted daughter of Thomas and Sarah Castor, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 4721 Frankford street, Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

HIGBEE.—On the 4th instant, Mrs. MARTHA H. HIGBEE, daughter of Mary and the late Robert Lyon, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. David Creeley, No. 1121 Elm street below Girard avenue, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SWOPE.—On the 2d instant, LINFORD, son of Enoch A. and Mary Swope, aged 11 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 4618 Paul street, Frankford, on Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.—On the morning of the 4th instant, after a short illness, ELMER WILLIAMS, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday at 2 o'clock, from his wife's residence, Linden street, below Third, Camden, N. J.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ This Institution has no superior in the United States. 6 10

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

AMUSEMENTS.

For additional Amusements see Third Page.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET. J. C. GREGORY..... Sole Lessee and Manager. THIRD WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF MISS SUSAN GALTON'S COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY. First night of "Offenbach's" comic opera, "66"—"65"—"66" and A PAIR OF PIGEONS. TO-MORROW—BENEFIT OF J. C. GREGORY. "66" AND "AN ODD LOT." 1

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

FOR ANY HOUSE TO GET THE PRICES DOWN AS LOW as we are now selling all our CLOTHING, and the REASON for it can be very easily seen. An appraisement of the stock was made under direction of the EXECUTOR, and then it was determined to sell it at ONCE to make a quick settlement of the accounts of the former Firm.

THE PRICES ARE ALL DOWN, SO THAT WE GUARANTEE THEM FULLY TEN PER CENT. LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, OR GOODS TAKEN BACK AND CASH PAID OVER AGAIN WHEN SHOWN TO BE OTHERWISE.

It will be remembered that our Style, Make, and Finish are FAR BETTER than ordinary Ready-Made Clothing. Our large facilities always enable us to SELL CHEAPER THAN OTHER HOUSES; and now, under these special circumstances, it can be readily seen that this is THE opportunity to lay in a full supply.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

LAST MONTH OF THE SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE THIS DAY MADE

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS

IN ORDER

TO CLOSE BALANCE OF STOCK,

AS THEIR

LEASE EXPIRES FEBRUARY 1.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HURON BLANKETS.

We still have a full supply of the celebrated HURON BLANKETS, which have heretofore had such unprecedented sale.

Attention is specially directed to the quality, size and weight of these Blankets. They come to us direct from the manufacturers, and will not be found in any other establishment.

Purchasers may rely on getting Blankets of the best quality, and at only one profit on first cost.

HURON GOLD MEDAL,

HURON SWANSDOWN,

HURON PREMIUM,

HURON EXTRA SUPER.

FURNITURE DIMITIES,

MARSEILLES EXHIBITION QUILTS,

BUREAU COVERS, COUNTERPANES.

Five cases fine ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, slightly damaged at the mills, will be sold at a bargain.

ALL WOOL BLANKETS, $4 00 PER PAIR.

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $5 00 PER PAIR.

ALL WOOL BLANKETS, $6 00 PER PAIR.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRA NOTICE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Invites especial attention to his LARGE and ELEGANT assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR [11 7

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The Entire Stock Is Offered at the Very LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

LADIES' FINE CLOAKS,

Reduced One-Third to One-Half FORMER PRICES.

ALSO,

LADIES' FURS,

The whole of which they desire to CLOSE OUT in order to relinquish the Department.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE "BEE-HIVE,"

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

1 13 tuthfw PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and Upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS.' PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 12 1 tuths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use. at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH VALLEY RR.

MORTGAGE BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of these

FIRST-CLASS BOND

AT

NINETY,

And Accrued Interest from December 1.

The Bonds are in amounts of

$1000,

Either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, and bear interest at

SIX PER CENT.,

Free from all Government and State Taxes.

The Mortgage under which these Bonds are issued is for

FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Upon a property costing over

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

The gross receipts upon which for the year past are over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

We offer these Bonds as in every respect

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,

And will receive in payment for them United States, state, City, or other Marketable Securities, allowing the full market price.

DREXEL & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

WM. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

Corner WALNUT and DOCK Sts.,

12 22 1m rp PHILADELPHIA.

WORKS OF ART.

CHURCH'S

NEW "NIAGARA,"

His last important Picture, and the best and most comprehensive view of the

GREAT FALL,

On Exhibition for a Short Time.

Admission, 25 Cents.

EARLES' GALLERIES

AND

LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,

No. 816 CHESNUT Street,

12 21 thstu2m5p PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, warranted superior to any in the market.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL ROPS, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,

11 24 2m thrp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 2m 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at [illegible] OF THE REPUBLIC.

GRIM FEMALES.

Almost all histories and mythologies embody the idea of a race of grim females. Whether as fabulous and complex monsters, like the Sphinx and the Harpies, or in the more human forms of the Fates and the Furies, unsexed women have been universally recognized as forming part of the system of nature, and to be accepted among the stranger manifestations of human life. Yet it is hard to understand why they should exist at all. As moral "sports," extravagances, exaggerations, they are so far interesting to the anthropologist; but, as women with definite duties and fixed functions, nothing can be less admirable. They are even worse than effeminate men—which is saying everything. The grim female must be carefully distinguished from the masculine woman, for they are by no means essentially the same, though the types may run into each other, and sometimes do. But the masculine woman, if not grim but only Amazonian, has often much that is fine and beautiful in her, as we see in her great prototype Pallas Athene; but the grim female *pur sang* is never noble, never beautiful; and the only meaning of her existence—the only mission she seems sent into the world to fulfil—is that of serving as a warning to the young as to what to avoid. The grim female is not necessarily an old maid, as would appear likely at first sight. We find her of all conditions indifferently—as maid, widow, as mother and childless alike—and we do not find that her condition in any way affects her character. If she is born grim, she remains grim to the end; and neither marriage nor motherhood modifies her. The grim female of novelists is generally an old maid; but a caricature, painted in the broadest lines, and from the outside of things. She is emphatically an odd woman; odd in her dress, her mode, her state. She wears a flapping cap, skimpy skirts, and rusty brown mittens on her bony hands; she has a passionate aversion to men and matrimony; and she lives queerly behind a barricaded house door, with a small slavey, or an elderly female afflicted with deafness, to do her work and bear the brunt of her temper. But she is always odd, and unmarried, and unlike everybody else, and could never be mistaken for an ordinary woman from the first moment when she appeared on the page to the last paragraph of her existence. Now the grim female of real life may be one of the most conventional of her sex; in fact, she generally is one of the most conventional of her sex; she is one who rules her household with a rod of iron, carefully wrought after the pattern of her neighbors' rods, and to whom a dish set awry, or the second-best china instead of the best, counts for as great a moral delinquency in her servants as a breach of one of the ten commandments. She is a woman who regards being out of the fashion, or foremost in the fashion, as equally reprehensible, and to whom dress is among the most important matters of life. Wherefore, she is notorious for a certain grim grandeur of style, as one who respects herself by her clothes, and is known among women as possessing handsome lace and costly velvet in profusion. Are not lace and velvet *de rigueur* for women of condition? and what is the grim female but the embodiment of "rigor of the game" in all matters? Therefore she clothes herself sumptuously, without elegance or taste, and would as soon be seen abroad in her dressing-gown and slippers as without her characteristic heavy velvet mantle or rustling silk gown. But the artist's little wife, in her fresh muslin and nice admixture of colors, sails round her for grace and beauty at about one-twentieth part of what the grim female's stately ugliness has cost.

One characteristic of the grim female is her want of any of the womanly passion for children. She may have so much maternal instinct perverted as to be on friendly terms with a dog or two, a cat, or may be a cockatoo; but she has no real affection for children, no comprehension of child nature, and the "sublime nonsense" of the nursery is a thing unknown to her from first to last. If she has children of her own, she treats them in a hard wooden way that has nothing of the ideal mother about it. She generally sees that they are properly cared for, because she is a disciplinarian; but, though she is inexorable on the score of cold baths and "no trash," she never condescends to the weakness of love. If her little ones are sick, they are set aside and dosed until they are well; if they are naughty, they are punished; but they never know those moments of tender indulgence which help them over a period of indisposition not severe enough for actual doctoring, yet throwing them out of gear, and inducing a spell of what ignorance calls naughtiness. Rhadamanthus was a weakling compared to the grim female in her nursery; and what she is in her nursery she continues to be in the school-room, and the drawing-room to follow. Her children are always causes of annoyance to the grim female, and the first stirrings of individuality, the first half-unconscious trials of their young strength, are offenses she cannot away with. Children and inferiors they are in her eyes, even when grown up and married; and she exacts from them the humility and deference of their lower condition. Hence she is one to whom the present generation is undeniably worse than the past, one who groans over the follies and shortcomings of the times, and who thinks that good conduct died out with her own youth, and that it is not likely, by the look of things, to be restored. In fact, youth itself is the root and basis of offense; and if she coerces children she tyrannizes over girls and snubs young men with a quite impartial hand.

The grim female is not necessarily a strong-minded woman, or a learned woman, like those who wear spectacles, or go to scientific meetings, and are great in the classics and the 'ologies. She may be of the emancipated class; it all depends on chance; and a grim female, when of the emancipated, is a very formidable person indeed. But she is not necessarily one of these. On the contrary, part of her grimness comes from her intense conservatism and uncompromising conventionality. Nothing is so abhorrent to her as innovation or novelty in any shape. She does not hold with any one out of the narrowest groove of respectable beliefs, in what direction soever the diverging line may go. A Romanist or a Baptist, a Jew or an infidel, it is all one to her; each is equally dreadful to her, and eternally foredoomed. She is of the orthodox Church, without fal-lals; as far removed from Ritualism as she is from ranting, and demanding for herself that infallibility of judgment and absolute possession of the truth which she denies to the Pope and all his Cardinals. Beware how you broach new doctrines in her presence. She has been known before now to abjure her nearest relatives for no greater moral lapse than a weak belief in globules; while as for anything like graver aberrations, say on the ape theory or on the plurality of races, on historical religion or on a republican form of government, she has no toleration whatever. If the Smithfield fires existed at the present day, the grim female would be the first to light the faggots. It is all the same if she belongs to any dissenting persuasion; part of her grimness coming from her intolerance, and her own beliefs being simply the springboard on which she stands.

Many causes produce the grim female. It may be that she is grim from social pride, as well as from natural hardness. If she has been used to live with people whom, rightly or wrongly, she considers her inferiors, she will probably queen it over them in a lordly manner. The prelatic blood is renowned for this sort of thing, and a bishop's daughter, or an archbishop's grand-daughter, or Mrs. Proudie, prelatic by marriage only, if of the grim class, is one of the grimmest of her class. The halo of sanctity round the mitre and crozier will be greater in her eyes than the glitter of the strawberry leaves, and she holds herself consecrated by her birth to the undertanding of every moral question, and especially to the final settlement of every tough theological position. Or she may be grim because of her isolation and meagre intercourse with the world at large; such as she is found in remoter districts. This kind comes into the exceptional or novelist's class, and is often more masculine than grim. These are the women who hunt and fish and shoot like men, and who may be found in all weathers wandering alone about the mountains in short petticoats and spatterdashes—women who affect to be essentially mannish in person, habits, and attire, and who may be quite jolly, easy-going fellows in their own way, or else grim and trenchant, as nature or the fit takes them. This is a kind not at all uncommon in country places among the higher class of resident ladies; ladies who are so highly placed locally that they can afford to disregard public opinion, and who are so independent by disposition that they naturally go off to the manly side, and make themselves bad imitations, as the best they can do.

The grim female tries her strength with all new-comers. She is like one of the giants or black knights of old romance, who lived in castles or caves, whence they pounced, like tigers, on all passers-by, and either wrung their necks if they conquered, or retreated howling if discomfited. This is what the grim female does in her degree. She dashes on all who are presented to her, and has a passage of arms as the first act of the new drama. If her opponents yield out of timidity or good breeding, or perhaps from not understanding the warlike nature of the encounter, she puts her foot on them forthwith, and ignominiously crushes them; if they defy her, and give her back blow for blow, ten to one she cuts them, and becomes their enemy forever after. For she has not breadth enough to be magnanimous, and the one thing she never forgives is successful opposition. Very grim is she in the presence of human weakness, moral and physical. Woe to that unhappy maid of hers who has slipped on the narrow path of prudence! She will be turned out to perish with no more compunction than if she were a black beetle to be swept out of the way. As a nurse the grim female is precise, punctual, but inexorable. She would give the patient a fit of nervous hysterics that would throw him back for a week, rather than allow him five minutes' grace in the matter of a painful operation or a nauseous draught. Without variableness or weakness herself, she cannot endure it in others, and whosoever comes under her hand must be content to remain in shape, and to keep well braced up to the utmost rigidity of duty. If she had to lose an arm or a leg, she would go to her trouble like a Trojan; and why not others? She would merely tighten her lips and hold her breath, and then would sit down to let herself be hacked and mangled without a groan or a word. To judge of her by the notice given of her in her sister's life, Emily Brontë was of the grim class, and about the grimmest for her age and state that could well be found. Had she lived, and lived unsoftened, she would have been one unbroken mass of iron and granite, without a soft spot anywhere. Her very love was fiercer than other women's hate; her strength was more terrible than a man's anger, and her passions were as fiery as furnace flames. Of all the examples we could cite, she seems about the fittest for our model.

A grim female has no mercy. She may be just, but if she is so, it is in a hard uncompromising way that makes her justice worse than others' partiality. For justice can be sad, even if unwavering; and the grim female is never sad, how painful soever the work on hand and the sentence to be executed. Neither is she gay; for she is not plastic enough to be either one or the other. She is run into an iron mould, where her nature is compressed as in a vice, and she allows of no expansion, no lipping over, no bursting of bounds anyhow. What would become of us if all our women were like her? Without any of the little feminine weaknesses at which we have our laugh, and yet which we do not wholly dislike—without any of the pretty coaxing ways which we know warp our better judgment and take us out of the strict course; and yet how pleasant that warping process is!—without any even of the transient petulances which give so much light and shade to a woman's character, the grim female stands like an old-world Gorgon, turning living flesh and blood to stone. When we look at her we are inclined to forgive all the smallness and silliness which sometimes vex us in the ordinary woman, and to think that there are worse things than the love of dress for which we so often reproach our wives and daughters; that flirting, which is reprehensible, no doubt, might be exchanged for something even more reprehensible; and that vanity, of the giggling, coquettish kind, though to be steadily discouraged and sternly reproved, is not quite the worst feminine thing after all. Surely not!—a grim female who cannot flirt nor giggle, nor cry and kiss and make up when scolded, is far away a worse kind of thing than a feather-headed little puss who is always doing wrong by reason of her foolish brain, but who manages somehow to pull herself right because of her loving heart. Weak women, vain women, affected women, and the whole class of silly women, whatever the specialty of silliness exhibited, are tiresome enough, heaven knows; but, unsatisfactory as they are, they are better than the grim female—that woman of no sex, born without softness or sympathy, and living without pity and without love.—*London Saturday Review.*

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON THE Estate of FRANCIS J. TROUBAT, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands to make known the same without delay, to

R. TROUBAT, M. D., Administrator,
12 8 tu 6t No. 1604 WALLACE street.

ESTATE OF JOHN DUBOIS, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them to

ELIZA DUBOIS, Executrix.
12 1 tu6t* No. 605 TASKER street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 p4

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Appropriation to the Fire Department for the Year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-nine (1869).

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty (113,250) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Fire Department for the year 1869, as follows:—

Item 1. For salaries of Chief Engineer and five assistant engineers and one secretary, five thousand four hundred (5400) dollars.

Item 2. For office expenses, printing, advertising, books, stationery, and cleansing, three hundred (300) dollars.

Item 3. For carriage hire for Committee on Trusts and Fire and quarterly visits of Chief Engineer, three hundred (300) dollars.

Item 4. To the Board of Directors of the Fire Department for rent of meeting-room, printing, stationery, postage, etc., one hundred (100) dollars.

Item 5. For gratuities to the following named companies, to wit:—To the Friendship Engine Company, and to the America, Diligent, Good Intent, Humane, Lafayette, Lincoln, Marion, Niagara, Neptune, Pennsylvania, Perseverance, Phœnix, Ringgold, Robert Morris, Schuylkill, South Penn, Taylor, Tivoli, United States, Warren, and Washington Hose Companies, and to the Columbia, Fairmount, and Moyamensing Steam Forcing Hose Companies, each the sum of four hundred dollars—ten thousand (10,000) dollars: Provided, That each of the above named companies shall carry eight hundred feet of forcing hose.

Item 6. To the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, the sum of four hundred (400) dollars.

Item 7. To the Congress Engine of Chesnut Hill, Columbia Engine of Germantown, Excelsior Hose of Frankford, Franklin Engine of Frankford, Germantown Hose of Germantown, Good Intent Engine of Roxborough, Kingsessing Engine of Kingsessing, Mantua Hook and Ladder of West Philadelphia, Mount Airy Engine of Mount Airy, Rescue Hook and Ladder Company of Frankford, Union Engine of Rising Sun, Union Hose of West Philadelphia, and Washington Engine of Germantown, each the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars—three thousand two hundred and fifty (3250) dollars.

Item 8. To the Wissahickon Engine Company, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars.

Item 9. To the America, Assistance, Columbia, Decatur of Frankford, Delaware, Diligent, Fairmount, Fellowship of Germantown, Franklin, Franklin of Germantown, Globe, Good Intent, Good Will, Hand-in-Hand, Hibernia, Hope, Humane, Independence, Manayunk of Manayunk, Mechanic, Monroe of Hestonville, Northern Liberty, Philadelphia, Reliance, Spring Garden, Southwark, United States, Vigilant, Washington, Washington of Frankford, Weccacoe, and Western Steam Fire Engine Companies, and to the Fame, Good Will, Harmony, Hope, Independence, Kensington, Northern Liberty, Philadelphia, Resolution, Shiffler, Spring Garden, Southwark, West Philadelphia, and William Penn Hose and Steam Fire Engine Companies, each the sum of two thousand dollars—ninety-two thousand (92,000) dollars.

Item 10. To the Liberty Steam Fire Engine Company of Holmesburg, the sum of fourteen hundred (1400) dollars.

Provided, That each company above named shall carry eight hundred feet of forcing hose, and the Chief Engineer is directed to withhold the warrant from any company that does not carry it, and provided also, that no company herein enumerated shall receive the gratuity named in this ordinance whilst out of service, under suspension by order of the Chief Engineer.

Section 2. That warrants for the said appropriation shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

A SUPPLEMENT

Explanatory of an Ordinance entitled An Ordinance to Create a Loan for the Further Extension of the Philadelphia Gas Works, approved the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1868.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the first section of the ordinance to which this is a supplement be altered and amended by striking therefrom the words "date of negotiation," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "first day of January, A. D. 1869;" and that the second section thereof be altered and amended by inserting after the words approved, in the form of the certificate provided for in said ordinance, "the twenty-sixth day of December A. D. 1868," and by inserting the word "thirty" in the blank left in said form of certificate before the word years; and also by striking out the words "date of said ordinance" in the form of the certificate, provided for therein, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "first day of January, A. D. 1869."

Section 2. The Mayor is hereby empowered and directed, on the requisition of the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works (without receiving the pay of any money therefor), to issue certificates of the loan provided for in the ordinance to which this is a supplement in such amounts and to such parties as the said Trustees shall designate, not exceeding the amount of the loan authorized in and by said ordinance.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Release Certain Property from the Lien of the Judgment on the Bond of W. Harvey Money, Collector of Outstanding Taxes.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to release from the lien of a certain judgment (D. C. D. S. B., December, 1866, 506) entered on the official bond of W. Harvey Money, Collector of Outstanding Taxes for the year 1866, First ward, the following described property of Theodore M. Apple, to wit: messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Dutton street, at the distance of 163 feet north of Reed street, in the First ward of said city; containing in front or breadth on said Dutton street 15 feet, and extending in depth eastward 40 feet; provided the co-surety on said bond shall consent, and ten dollars be paid to the city for the expense of publication of this resolution.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Nichol street from Twenty-first to Twenty-second street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the property-owners on the line of the said street, for the paving thereof. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the costs of said paving from the owners of property fronting on said street, and shall enter into an obligation with the city to keep the said paving in good order for three years after the paving is finished; and provided that the property-owners shall pay for repaving the said street when the water pipes are laid.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Board of Health for the year 1869.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of sixty thousand nine hundred and forty (60,940) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Health to defray the expenses of the year 1869, as follows:—

Item 1. The salaries of health officer, clerk, two assistant clerks, registration clerk, three assistant registration clerks, port physician, and runner, eleven thousand three hundred and fifty (11,350) dollars.

Item 2. For salaries of two managers and four nuisance inspectors, three thousand nine hundred and sixty (3960) dollars.

Item 3. For salaries of night inspectors and vessel inspectors, from June 1 to October 1, ten hundred and twenty (1020) dollars.

Item 4. To pay ten vaccine physicians and ten collectors, five thousand (5000) dollars.

Item 5. For fuel, furniture, cleansing, repairs, postage, and incidentals, seven hundred (700) dollars.

Item 6. For printing, advertising, books, newspapers, blanks, and stationery, seven hundred (700) dollars.

Item 7. For removal of nuisances, seven thousand (7000) dollars.

Item 8. For carriage hire and railroad tickets for district committees, four hundred (400) dollars.

Item 9. For carriage hire and railroad tickets for burial ground and poudrette committee, and for expenses incurred in executing the poudrette laws, four hundred (400) dollars.

Item 10. For use of committee on registration in executing the registration act, and for expenses of office, also for books, stationery, blanks and advertising, twelve hundred (1200) dollars.

Item 11. For salaries of Lazaretto physician, quarantine master, steward, seven bargemen, two nurses, and watchmen, seven thousand (7000) dollars.

Item 12. For clothing, bedding, brushes, furniture, soap, cleansing, and incidentals, six hundred (600) dollars.

Item 13. For medicines, lime, coffins and burial expenses, three hundred (300) dollars.

Item 14. For coal, oil, paints, fluid, bags, boats, and repairs, six hundred (600) dollars.

Item 15. For carriage hire and railroad tickets for Lazaretto committee, two hundred (200) dollars.

Item 16. For board and washing the clothing of bargemen, nurses, patients, and officers, twelve hundred (1200) dollars.

Item 17. For general repairs to buildings, grounds, and appurtenances, and for taxes and insurance, two thousand five hundred (2500) dollars.

Item 18. For outside channel visits and taking vessels to Quarantine, and for quarters for boats and bargemen, twelve hundred and fifty (1250) dollars.

Item 19. For carrying mails, porterage, and postage, two hundred (200) dollars.

Item 20. For ice and filling ice-house, three hundred (300) dollars.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Item 21. For salaries of resident physician, matron, nurses, laundress, firemen, watchmen, and two gardeners, five thousand one hundred and sixty (5160) dollars.

Item 22. For board and washing for patients, nurses, and officers, thirty-nine hundred (3900) dollars.

Item 23. For clothing, bedding, furniture, repairs, and incidentals, five hundred (500) dollars.

Item 24. For fuel, lights, brushes, soap, cleansing, and incidental supplies, fifteen hundred (1500) dollars.

Item 25. For medicines, coffins, and burial expenses, eight hundred (800) dollars.

Item 26. For carriage hire, railroad tickets, conveyance of patients, tolls, porterage, and postage, five hundred (500) dollars.

Item 27. For general expenses of sanitary committee, printing, blanks, and stationery, three hundred (300) dollars.

Item 28. For purchase of horses, vehicles and harness, and for the keep of and repairs to the same, one thousand two hundred (1200) dollars.

Item 29. For taxes, insurance, and general improvements and repairs to buildings, grounds and appurtenances, including the maintenance of telegraph, twelve hundred (1200) dollars.

Provided, That warrants for one-twelfth only of the appropriation for salaries to the officers and employes of the Board of Health shall be drawn in each month.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Board of Health in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Release Certain Property from the Lien of the Judgment entered on the Official Bond of Oscar Bolton, Collector of Taxes.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to release and discharge from the lien of a certain judgment (D. C. D. S. B., March, 1868, No. 606), entered on the official bond of Oscar Bolton, Collector of Taxes for the year 1867, for the Twenty-second Ward, the following described properties of M. C. Hong, to wit:—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Germantown, Twenty-second Ward, Philadelphia, on the southeasterly side of Sharpnack street; beginning at a stake set for a corner of this ground, and granted or intended to have been granted to John Nolan at ground rent, at the distance of eleven hundred and ninety two feet eastwestwardly from the northeast side of a twenty-feet-wide alley leading into Sharpnack street; thence extending along the said Sharpnack street northeastwardly and extending in length or depth in parallels at right angles, one hundred and eight feet, more or less, to the line of George Billinger's land, being part of the same premises which John Leibert, executor of the last will and testament of Benjamin Sharpnack, deceased, by indenture bearing date 10th day of March, 1849, recorded in Philadelphia in deed book A. W. M., 81, page 327, did convey to Henry Fricke all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Germantown, Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia, on the northwesterly side of Chelton avenue, at the distance of one hundred and sixty feet southwesterly from the southwest side of Wayne street, containing in front or breadth on the said Chelton avenue thirty feet, and extending in depth between parallel lines at right angles northwestwardly one hundred and fifty-nine feet and one and one-quarter inches on the northwesterly side, and one hundred and fifty-six feet and nine and one eighth inches on the southwest line thereof; bounded on the northeast by ground of Benjamin S. Langstroth; on the southwest by ground belonging to the managers for the relief and employment of the poor of the township of Germantown, and on the southwest by land now about to be granted by George W. Heston, and on the southeast by Chelton avenue aforesaid, being part of the said premises which Benjamin S. Largstroth and wife, by indenture bearing date 24th of April, 1866, recorded in Philadelphia in deed book F. R. B., No. 176, page 50, did grant and convey to Samuel H. Collom. Provided, That the co-sureties of said M. C. Hong on said bond shall consent thereto, and that ten dollars be paid to the city for the expense of publication of this resolution.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading, Curbing, and Paving of Footways on Church street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property on the line of Church street, from Main street to Chew street, in the Twenty-second ward, to grade, curb, and pave their footways; and if they fail to comply with the terms of said notice for the space of thirty days from date of said notice, the Department is hereby directed to do the work and charge the expense thereof to the property owners.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Appropriation to the Department of Markets and City Property for the year 1869.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and fifty-six thousand eight hundred and ten (156,810) dollars and twenty-seven (27) cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Markets and City Property, for the expenses of said Department for the year 1869, as follows:—

Item 1. For salaries of Commissioner, Office Clerk, and Messenger, thirty-eight hundred (3800) dollars.

Item 2. For salaries of Clerks of Markets, six thousand one hundred and forty (6140) dollars. And it shall be the duty of the Controller, before he shall countersign any warrant drawn on this item, to administer an oath or affirmation to each clerk that he has delivered to the Guardians of the Poor all butter forfeited under existing laws.

Item 3. For printing, blank books, stationery, advertising, scales, weights and regulating same, coal, making fires, cleaning office, posting bills, &c., &c., nine hundred (900) dollars.

Item 4. For ordinary repairs to market-house, four thousand (4000) dollars.

Item 5. For cleaning docks, four thousand (4000) dollars.

Item 6. For repairs to wharves and landings, six thousand five hundred (6500) dollars.

Item 7. For repairs to wharves, four hundred (400) dollars.

Item 8. For ground rents of wharf property, two hundred and seventy-nine (279) dollars and seventeen (17) cents.

Item 9. For fees of auctioneers, six hundred (600) dollars.

Item 10. For cleaning market-houses, three thousand nine hundred (3900) dollars.

Item 11. For rent of office, eight hundred (800) dollars.

Item 12. For painting market-house, five hundred (500) dollars.

Item 13. For building wharf at Cumberland street, on the river Delaware, eleven thousand (11,000) dollars.

Item 14. For salaries of the Superintendents of Independence, Germantown, and West Philadelphia Halls, and for cleaning and lighting Spring Garden Hall, and the janitor of the Grand and Petit Jury rooms, two thousand seven hundred (2700) dollars.

Item 15. The salaries of Superintendents of State House, bell-ringer, three (3) janitors of State House, four cleaners of courts, and fireman for heater at new Court House, five thousand nine hundred and thirty (5930) dollars.

Item 16. For salaries of Superintendents of the Independence, Franklin, Washington, Penn, Rittenhouse, Logan, Jefferson, Norris, Shackamaxon Squares, the Superintendent of City Burial Ground, and Superintendent of Hunting Park, seven thousand one hundred and forty (7140) dollars.

Item 17. For salaries of keepers and regulators of public clocks and clock at the Berean Baptist Church, West Philadelphia, five hundred (500) dollars.

Item 18. For salaries of house cleaners and other expenses incurred in keeping public halls clean, six hundred (600) dollars.

Item 19. For labor and other expenses incurred at Hunting Park, seven hundred (700) dollars.

Item 20. For labor and other expenses incurred at the public squares, six thousand (6000) dollars.

Item 21. For manuring and sodding, five hundred (500) dollars.

Item 22. For cleansing cesspools, six hundred (600) dollars.

Item 23. For cleaning and repairing public clocks, five hundred (500) dollars.

Item 24. For paving in front of City property, one thousand (1000) dollars.

Item 25. For coal, kindling wood, and fuel, three thousand (3000) dollars. Provided, the Controller shall countersign no warrant until oath or affirmation be made as to the correct weight, etc. Provided also, that the coal used shall be bought from miners and shippers only.

Item 26. For rent of offices in Philadelphia Bank, Girard Bank, Law Building, Building belonging to the American Philosophical Society, and rent of office Survey Department (No. 226 S. Fifth street), eighteen thousand one hundred (18,100) dollars.

Item 27. For ground rent and interest, eight thousand four hundred (8400) dollars and seventy (70) cents.

Item 28. For expenses of gas for public halls, offices, and squares, six thousand (6000) dollars.

Item 29. For repairs and other expenses at West Philadelphia Hall, five hundred (500) dollars.

Item 30. For repairs and other expenses at Spring Garden Hall, three thousand seven hundred (3700) dollars.

Item 31. For removing snow and ice from the pavements in front of the State House, Public Squares and Halls, twelve hundred (1200) dollars.

Item 32. For repairs and other expenses at Germantown Hall and Grounds, five hundred (500) dollars.

Item 33. For supplying ice to the different Courts, two hundred and fifty (250) dollars.

Item 34. For bedding and other accommodations for Jurors required by the Courts, three hundred and fifty (350) dollars.

Item 35. For repairs to and improvement of State House, Independence Hall, regilding Portrait Frame, renovating Portraits, etc, etc., two thousand five hundred (2500) dollars.

Item 36. For repairs to and cleaning court rooms, offices, District-Attorney's room, jury room, and repairs to and new furniture for same, four thousand six hundred (4600) dollars.

Item 37. For tools for the several public squares, one hundred (100) dollars.

Item 38. For new furniture, stove, etc., for Judges' retiring room, fifty (50) dollars.

Item 39. For repairs to lamps in the public squares, two hundred (200) dollars.

Item 40. For iron settees for the several public squares, fifteen hundred (1500) dollars.

Item 41. For repairing and repairs to South Second Street Market, two thousand (2000) dollars.

Item 42. For enclosing with an iron railing and beautifying Norris Square, twenty thousand (20,000) dollars. Provided that the Commissioner of Markets and City Property shall advertise for plans, specifications, and proposals for the erection of said iron railing; and the bids for the same shall be opened in the presence of the Committee on City Property, and such bidders as may choose to be present on a day to be named in the advertisement, and the contract shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, who shall give such security as the Committee on City Property shall

Item 43. For painting railings around the Public Squares, five thousand (5000) dollars.

Item 44. For new hose at State House buildings, five hundred (500) dollars.

Item 45. For whitewashing at State House steeple, one hundred and twenty-five (125) dollars.

Item 46. For clock in new Court House, thirty-five (35) dollars.

Item 47. For new shelves at office Clerk of Orphans' Court, and glass partition and door in Sheriff's office, four hundred (400) dollars.

Item 48. To pay Northern Liberties Gas Company for gas consumed at police stations from October 1, 1867, to January 1, 1868, fifty-one (51) dollars and fifty-five (55) cents.

Item 49. For culvert on Walnut street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, one thousand (1000) dollars.

Item 50. For railroad tickets for Commissioner, fifty (50) dollars.

Item 51. For painting Independence Hall and other repairs, five hundred and fifty (550) dollars.

Item 52. For expenses in selling Station House at Manayunk and leasing the Tobacco Warehouse, four hundred and twenty-five (425) dollars. Provided that before any warrants shall be drawn on this item the bills shall first be submitted to the Committee on Finance and approved by them.

Item 53. To pay gas bills for 1868, fourteen hundred and eighty-seven (1487) dollars and fifty-three (53) cents.

Item 54. To defray the expenses of the Clerk of the North Second street market, incurred in the discharge of his duty for seizing meat, one hundred and sixty-two (162) dollars and eighty-seven (87) cents.

Warrants to be drawn by the Commissioner of Markets and City Property.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 88. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing
Bolts, and Nails. 1 29

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the City Treasurer.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Treasurer of said city shall pay in the certificates of loan authorized by an ordinance entitled "An ordinance creating a loan for the extension of the water works, for the purchase of League Island, and for building an ice boat," approved the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1868, two certain warrants drawn by the City Solicitor in payment of the purchase money of League Island, dated the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1868, duly countersigned and stamped on the same day; the one numbered one hundred and ninety, in favor of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, for three hundred and ninety-six thousand one hundred and eight dollars and ninety-two cents. The other numbered one hundred and ninety-one, in favor of Joseph C. Harris, for twenty-five thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize a certain transfer in the appropriation to the Law Department for the year 1868.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make the following transfer in the appropriation to the Law Department for the year 1868, approved November 22, 1867:

From Item 3, "Sheriff's costs," to Item 6, "Service of subpœna notices and copying," three hundred dollars (300.)

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Opening of Ontario street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property on Ontario street, from Broad to Sixteenth street, that at the expiration of three months from the date of notice, Ontario street, between the points above named, will be required for public use.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.

On and after December 15, the steamers of this line will sail at noon. Freight taken on accommodating terms. One of the steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, January 9.
ETNA, Tuesday, January 12.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 16.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London

AFRICA.

Recent Discoveries in the Interior.

Mr. John Hogg writes as follows to the London *Athenæum:*—

I have had the opportunity of seeing some maps relating to the discoveries by MM. Poncet, as well as those by Signori Antinori and Piaggia, from which I understand that the former travellers proceeded from the west side of the Bahr el Abiad, or White river, from near Meaa, in about 8 deg. N. lat., in westerly and southwesterly directions, crossing several rivers and the tracks of Italian travellers to near the small town or village called Merindo, situate in about 1 deg. 30 min. N. lat. The latter explorers departed from near Lake No, or Bahr el Gazal, in a S.S.W route, in which they passed near and crossed over the rivers Giau, Tangi, Dio, and other smaller streams, in the territories of the several tribes called Gianghe, Giur, and Dor. These rivers run northwards, and apparently flow into the Bahr el Gazal, and so ultimately contribute their waters to the White Nile. It is, however, difficult to make out the exact routes of these active travellers in those hitherto unknown regions without having the details furnished in English. Also, it appears that the Italian explorers did not themselves reach the new lake on the equator, in the Niam Niam or Niam Aniam territory, and they were not much nearer to it than Merindo. Piaggia states in his map that he had notice of it (*a Chifa e a Perchie*) from, I conclude, two natives or traders. The extent of the lake is not known; but its position as given in that map is in 25 deg. E. long., and is cut by the equatorial line.

The distance from the western supposed termination of the Lake Albert Nyanza is about two and a half degrees, instead of, as I before erroneously said, "half a degree." This lake, then, it seems, is only placed from reports. I may, however, add that it is likely to be the lake which is laid down in Pigafetta's map, engraved at Rome in 1591, by Natoli Bonifacio; and although placed in 49 deg. longitude east of the Azores, and extending three degrees of longitude, and in about 2 deg. N. latitude, he calls that lake "Lago Negro," the "Black Lake," and makes a river issue from its northwest end, and which he appears to consider as one of the upper tributaries of the Camaroon river—"Dos Camarones," as he writes it. He may be right; but I think it not improbable that that river, if identical with Pigafetta's Beri or Buri, may prove to be an upper branch of the river Zaire, or Congo, although Pigafetta has laid down the "Rio Congo" as emerging from Baker's Lake at its southwestern extremity. I must also observe that the appellation "Lago Negro" does not signify the Niger Lake: this and the branches of the river Niger, "Rio Niger," are given on that Roman map in about 12 deg. N. latitude. Another lake, without a name, is placed, out of which to the northwest flows another branch of the great "Rio Niger."

All these lakes and rivers—though laid down roughly, and with no cartographical exactness—are still to be regarded with much consideration, particularly when we remember that more than 277 years have passed since the Portuguese traveller, Ed. Lopez, visited the kingdom of Congo and other parts of Africa, and from whose notes Pigafetta drew up the map. Portions of this map were very likely given from travellers whom Lopez had met; it is, nevertheless, very valuable for its geographical details at that early date, and it is a matter of surprise that it should have been so long consigned to oblivion, when we find that Pigafetta's work had been published in Latin, English, German, French, and, I believe, also in Portuguese.

Dr. Livingstone has (it is said) discovered small lakes in the Casembe country near Lucerda, and one or more rivers which, like the Marungu, run northwards.

I will only observe that the discoveries of Messrs. Poncet and Antinori and Piaggia are detailed in papers, with two maps, just published in Italian in Florence, in the "Bollettino" of the New Geographical Society of Italy; and Dr. Petermann has engraved a map, in which are laid down the routes of these French and Italian explorers.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer has undertaken the "Life and Correspondence of Lord Palmerston," which will be published by Mr. Bentley.

—It is worth record that the Lifeboat Institution has 189 lifeboat stations round the coasts of the United Kingdom; that in eleven months of the present year 697 lives have been saved by their means, raising the grand total to 17,684; and that the Turkish Government have ordered four lifeboats from a builder at Limehouse.

—It is announced that the library of the late Archduke Maximilian will shortly be sold by auction at Leipsic. It is stated to be rich in curious and rare MSS., and to contain a great number of valuable scientific works, a unique collection of books illustrating the history of Mexico, and the first six books printed in America.

—The researches made at the Emporium Romanum, on the banks of the Tiber, at Rome, under the direction of Baron Visconti, have brought to light an extraordinary number of blocks of rare marbles, sufficient, it is stated, to construct the façades of hundreds of palaces. These discoveries may be cited as another proof of the hidden wealth of the Tiber.

—It is painful to see men of sense getting themselves into trouble by setting their faces against the onward progress of the world. Professor Ewald, the oriental scholar and biblical critic, who lost his chair in the University of Göttingen because he declined to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Prussia, has published a silly pamphlet, entitled "Lob des Königs und des Volkes," for which he is likely to be prosecuted. Prussia is, however, strong enough to let the thing pass; and we hope she will do so.

—According to a recently published Parliamentary paper, there are in England and Wales 904 telegraph stations used by railways and the public, and 717 stations used only by the railways; the total length of wire under their control being 11,635 miles, In Scotland there are 270 telegraph stations, with 2896 miles of wire open to the public and the railways; and Ireland has 63 stations, of which 21 are for the railways exclusively. Besides these there are 2155 stations belonging to the several telegraph companies, with nearly 80,000 miles of wire and 4688 of under-sea telegraph cable.

—The expedition which we mentioned some months since as having set out from Mandalay in January last to rediscover, or explore the ancient trading route which once connected Burmah with Southwestern China, has returned to Mandalay with the satisfaction of having accomplished their object. From Bhamo, on the Irawadi, the party travelled through the passes of the Khakyen hills to the Shan States beyond, where a friendly reception was accorded them by the city of Momeim, and they were entertained at the cost of the Panthay Government, which exercised sovereign authority in those parts. Captain Sladen, leader of the expedition, was assured that the king desired commercial intercourse with the English, and that the Shan States, if required, could furnish a hundred thousand mules for transport. The return journey, after such a reception, was a triumph, and people who had looked shy on the explorers in their outward march were officiously friendly as they came back. The population of the countries visited is so numerous that the trade, when once opened, will probably become of great importance, with Rangoon as port of entry. And in addition to trade, there are interesting discoveries to be made in the botany and zoology of those little-known regions.

—In confirmation of the view taken by certain modern writers and speakers—a view unquestionably true historically—that members of Parliament were looked on as the paid servants of the electors, bound to represent their opinions, we quote from the alliterative poem on the Deposition of Richard the Second, written A. D. 1399, the argument of some of the Knights of the Shire, or members of Parliament, why they should not vote the large taxes the King asked for:—

> We beth servauntis,
> and sallere flongen,
> and ysente ffro the shyris
> to shewe what hem greveth,
> and to paríe ffor her propuete (profit),
> and passe no ffarthere,
> and to graunte of her gold
> to the grett wattis (wight, folk)
> by no manere wrong way,
> but if we rre were
> and if we ben ffals,
> to tho us here ffyndyth,
> evylle be we worthy
> to weiden oure hire.

Nothing can be clearer than this declaration. The members are servants, and take their salary; their business is to represent the electors' grievances, talk only for the electors' profit, and grant extra taxes only in case of war. If they are false to those who sent them to Parliament, ill worthy are they to receive their hire.

—It is proposed, among the schemes for improving London traffic, to make an open railway, with a three-feet gauge, from Islington to the Moorgate street station of the Underground Railway. This notion of using a narrower gauge than the common is a good one, and deserves favor. The Festiniog Railway, of which the gauge is only two feet, has carried, as of course it might, and a hundred times the numbers, 120,000 passengers and 125,000 tons of goods in a year. This plan, if adopted, will be reversing Brunel's system with a vengeance. That engineer's broad gauge, after causing the waste of millions, is to be disused even on the Great Western itself, and the common narrow gauge substituted. This is not perhaps the best on its own merits, but the best because it is in common use—an argument which might, by the way, be used with effect against the three-feet gauge. As the third rail on the Underground line which accommodates the broad-gauge engines of the Great Western Company will soon be disused, why should not the space then left vacant between the present ordinary gauge lines be made to serve for trains with a narrow, say three-feet, guage, which might go at express speed, and with very few stoppages, from one end of the line to the other? The longest journey might thus be accomplished on this line in one-third the present time. No London railway scheme is so certain to be carried out as that which is revived for a line from the City to the Marble Arch, parallel to Holborn and Oxford street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE

AND TRUST

COMPANY,

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE:

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART,	S. H. HORSTMANN,
GEORGE W. CHILDS,	A. J. DREXEL,
WM. A. PORTER,	JOSEPH PATTERSON,
F. A. DREXEL,	WM. C. HOUSTON,
WM. V. McKEAN,	S. J. SOLMS,
THOMAS W. EVANS,	HENRY E. ROOD.

NEW YORK.

JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.

BOSTON.

HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.

CINCINNATI.

A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.

CHICAGO.

L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Bankers

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HON. J. W. PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.

BALTIMORE.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.

R. M. GIRVIN, M. D.,
JOS. F. KOERPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners
C. STUART PATTERSON,
RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 fmw3mrp

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.

John Mason,

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 29

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING Agents,

11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET,

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,918,892·86
PREMIUMS	1,184,848·23
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,093·28	$350,000·00,

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fisler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,00.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNER.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by

FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8,28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 20

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 1 27

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc, etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeoux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE

IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES

Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut Street:—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., your store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris

Manufactured and for sale by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

12 3 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

361 No. 431 RACE Street

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 35.
At 11 30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 3, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Jaimsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 5·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving from and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·40, and 9·00	P. M.
Fast Line	11·00 A. M.
Erie Express	11·30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8·30 A. M., 5·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 P. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15 and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·25 P. M., Express., 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent. 11 4

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 226 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent. 1 5

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia, at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc. and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M., Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·20 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 2·05 A. M., 1·50, and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 9·50 and 8·50 A. M., 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·30 P. M., arriving at New York, 11·00 A. M., and 12·20 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of the *Orange Girl* and the farce of *Up for the Holidays* will be performed this evening.

On Monday next Mr. J. E. McDonough will appear in Boucicault's drama of *After Dark*.

AT THE ARCH Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be given this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear in *A Marriage by Lanterns* for the last time this evening. To-morrow Offenbach's operetta of "66" will be performed for the first time.

AT THE AMERICAN a number of talented artists will appear in an interesting variety entertainment this evening.

THE MISSES DURANG will give a grand vocal concert at the Foyer of the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. Miss Durang, Miss Fredonia Durang, Miss Naomi Durang, Mr. George Bishop, Mr. Gilchrist, and Mr. Dietrich will appear. Tickets can be obtained at the principal music stores.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall to-morrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.—The following corporations hold their annual elections for officers on the days specified below:—

Pine Grove and Lebanon Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 10 A. M.; No. 227 S. Fourth street.

Shamokin and Treverton Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 10 A. M.; No. 227 S. Fourth street.

Mahanoy Valley Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 10 A. M.; No. 227 S. Fourth street.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 12 M.; No. 303 Walnut street.

North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 12 M.; No. 407 Walnut street.

Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 12 M.; No. 122 S. Second street.

Enterprise Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 11 A. M.; No. 407 Library street.

Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 1 P. M., in Wilmington, Del.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 12 M.; No. 227 S. Fourth street.

Torberry Creek Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 10 A. M.; No. 227 S. Fourth street.

Allentown Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 10 30 A. M.; No. 227 S. Fourth street.

Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company, Monday, January 11, 12 M.; No. 440 Walnut street.

Chesnut Hill Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 10 A. M., at the Merchants' Exchange.

Philadelphia City Passenger Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 12 M.; No. 23 Philadelphia Exchange.

Second and Third Streets Passenger Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 12 M.; No. 2453 Frankford road.

Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 2 P. M.; No. 2562 Callowhill street.

Girard College Passenger Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 12 M.; corner of Columbia and Ridge avenues

Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 10 A. M.; Twenty-fourth and Coates streets

Union Passenger Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 10 A. M; Twenty-third and Brown streets.

Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railroad Company, Monday, January 11, 12 M.; No. 312 Berks street.

Fame Insurance Company, Monday, January 11, 10 A. M.; No. 406 Chesnut street.

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Monday, January 11, 10 A. M; Nos. 4 and 5 Exchange Building.

Union Mutual Insurance Company, Monday, Jan. 11, 12 M.; N. E. corner Third and Walnut streets.

Spring Garden Insurance Company, Monday, January 11, 10 A. M.; N. W. corner Sixth and Wood streets.

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, Monday, January 11, 12 M.; No. 718 Sansom street.

Seventh National Bank, Tuesday, January 12, 11 A. M.

Eighth National Bank, Tuesday, January 12, 11 A. M.

Corn Exchange National Bank, Tuesday, January 12, 10 A. M.

Third National Bank, Tuesday, January 12, 12 M.

National Bank of the Republic, Tuesday, January 12, 11 A. M.

First National Bank, Tuesday, January 12, 12 M.

Sixth National Bank, Tuesday, January 12, 11 A. M.

Philadelphia National Bank, Tuesday, January 12, 11 A. M.

Commonwealth National Bank, Tuesday, January 12, 10 A. M.

Southwark National Bank, Tuesday, January 12, 10 A. M.

Fourth National Bank, Tuesday, January 12, 10 A. M.

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Wednesday, January 13, 11 A. M.

Commercial National Bank, Wednesday, January 13, 11 A. M.

Girard National Bank, Wednesday, January 13, 12 M.

National Bank of Northern Liberties, Wednesday, January 13, 10 A. M.

City National Bank, Wednesday, January 13, 10 A. M.

United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of Pennsylvania, Wednesday, January 13, 11 A. M.; Fifth and Chesnut streets.

Annual meeting of the Contributors to the House of Refuge, Wednesday, January 13, 4 P. M.; No. 109 N. Tenth street.

National Bank of Commerce, Thursday, January 14, 10 A. M.

Moselem Railroad Company, Monday, January 18, 2 P. M.; No. 227 South Fourth street.

Colebrookdale Railroad Company, Monday, January 18, 1·30 P. M; No. 227 South Fourth street.

Bellefonte and Snowshoe Railroad Company, Monday, January 18, 3 P. M.; at the office.

Summit Branch Railroad Company, Monday, January 18, 3 P. M.; at the Continental Hotel.

Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, Monday, January 18, 12 M.; No. 304 Walnut street.

Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railroad Company, Tuesday, January 19, 12 M.; Twenty-second street, below Spruce.

Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, Monday, February 1, 12 M.; No. 230 South Third street.

"LA COTERIE CARNIVAL" FOR 1869.—If our hallowed institutions, "the Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year," have passed by and appeared at all deficient in their conventional charms, it must have been that the coming annual festival of Messrs. Abel and Haley has gradually dimmed their glories by a counter-charm, inasmuch as all the varied glories of ancient and modern public pastimes are eclipsed by "La Coterie Carnival." If the greatest orchestras that ever discoursed eloquent music, the brightest and most varied costumes, the most dazzling lights, and the most luxurious viands can present novelty, then the present display will be super-superlatively grand. The velocipede race will be alone worth the price of admission.

THE PRESS CLUB.—A regular stated meeting of the Press Club will be held to-morrow afternoon, at the rooms on Walnut street, above Sixth. Mr. Watson Ambruster will read an essay entitled "A Journalistic Holiday." It is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance. We would state, for the benefit of the associate members, that there is a desire among the active members of the Club to have them attend the meetings and take part in the discussions.

PAWNBROKERS' LICENSES.—The Mayor has granted licenses to the following pawnbrokers: Samuel Nathans, L. E. Friedenburg, S. M. & L. Friedenberg, John W. Bidwell, A. M. Marcus, Joseph J. Harvey, Mrs. Julia Harvey, Mrs. Kate Ezekiel, A. Wasserman, Ansel Hamberg, Isaac S. Isaacs, and John Cooney.

NO APPOINTMENTS.—No appointments on the police force have been made since yesterday. On the door of the Mayor's office is a placard setting forth that applications for appointments will be received on Friday from 11 to 2 o'clock.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Larceny—Sent Below—Highway Robbery—A Burglar Caught—A Female Committed for Larceny—Stole a Coat—Beat his Wife—Committed for Theft—Robbery—Assaulting an Officer—Held for a Further Hearing.

—George Taylor was taken into custody yesterday, charged with the larceny of two watches and a small amount of money from Mr. Charles Buxby. The property was taken from a trunk in a dwelling at Forty-first and Lancaster avenue. The defendant acknowledged the theft. He was held by Alderman Maule for trial.

—James A. Baker, for the larceny of a blanket and $1 in money from a stable at Norris and Howard streets, has been sent to prison by Alderman Neill.

—Joseph Carles has been committed by Alderman Massey upon the charge of highway robbery. The allegation is that he and several companions waylaid Mr. J. W. Welsh, bridge builder, and stole from him a satchel containing designs valued at $1500 and $50 in money. The accused was arrested by Officer Bowen, of the Eighth District, at Thirteenth and Wood streets, yesterday.

—Nathaniel Sayers will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon, charged with robbery. He was arrested coming out of Feigel's store, No. 13 N. Eighth street, about 2 o'clock this morning. A watchman in that neighborhood heard the noise in the store, and informed Sergeant Hamilton, who, with the assistance of Policeman Stuart, of the Sixth district, captured the burglar. Sayers had packed up two bags of goods ready for removal. An entrance had been effected by prying open a rear door.

—Sarah Wright was sent by her employer yesterday with a twenty-dollar bill to get change. Instead of doing this she appropriated the money to her own use—purchased a dress and other articles. When arrested she had but two dollars of the money left. Alderman Patchell committed her.

—John Williams, for the larceny of a coat from a house at New Market and Willow streets, has been sent below by Alderman Toland. He was arrested by Officer Laird.

—Jeremiah White, residing at No. 2120 Wood street, has been held in $1000 bail by Alderman Pancoast for beating his wife.

—Mary Jane Perfinger entered a dwelling at Seventh and Catharine streets yesterday, and helped herself to a shawl and a pair of gaiters. She was subsequently arrested, and held to bail by Alderman Bonsall.

—John Valiant, Theo. Carroll and Ann Valiant managed last evening to gain an entrance into the dwelling No. 749 South Seventh street while the occupants were abed. They helped themselves to eatables, and then carried off a lot of clothing and $50 in money. They were seen leaving the premises, and were followed and arrested. The defendants have been held to bail.

—Michael Tooles got into a quarrel in a tavern at Eighth and Tasker streets last evening. Officer Marsh went in to quell the disturbance, when Tooles struck him on the head with a stove plate. In return the officer used his "billy" on Michael, and then escorted him to the lock-up. Alderman Bonsall held the prisoner for trial.

—Charles Hoffman, for the larceny of a box of tools, has been held for a further hearing by Alderman Hood.

THE BULLOCK MECHANIC INSTITUTE.—George Bullock, Esq., proprietor of the Conshohocken Mills, exercises a fatherly care over the people of that section of country. He employs no less than six hundred persons—nearly the entire population of Conshonocken. For the benefit of this vast army of workers Mr. Bullock has constructed an "Institute," known as the "Bullock Mechanic Institute," with a handsome library, capable of seating over two hundred and fifty persons.

Here the men congregate and while away the evenings by reading and studying, valuable books being on hand at all times. Old grey-haired men in his employ have been taught to read and write through the liberality of Mr. Bullock in providing such facilities as a free library. The generous proprietor intends making additional improvements to the building. It is his wish to enlarge the library and employ teachers, that those desiring to gain knowledge may be accommodated.

He further intends to secure the services of gentlemen to lecture in the library for the benefit of his employes. Such liberality and interest in behalf of laborers is commendable, and worthy of imitation by other large manufacturers. On last Saturday evening Mr. Bullock's employes gave a festival in the Institute, and the occasion was one of profit and pleasure to those who participated. Mr. Bullock was present, and in response to calls for a speech made the following address:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I hardly know what to say to you on this occasion. Before addressing you I must ask that you coincide with me, and return thanks to our Vice-President, James Bell, for his personal attention and the interest he has taken in the Institute since its formation.

He has been faithful in his attendance, and without him I do not know how we should have had the library arranged, as it is by catalogue. It was a work of nights, and for this and other labors in our behalf we return him our thanks.

We are here to-night to celebrate the first anniversary of the Bullock Mechanic Institute, founded by me for the diffusion of knowledge, and with a view of placing at the disposal of the people of this vicinity, but more particularly yourselves, the opportunity of obtaining intelligence and information from the study and perusal of the works that here surround you, embracing science in all its branches, with history, biography, and poetry. Of the advantages thus presented it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon. And while I have witnessed with pleasure the many who have availed themselves of the opportunity thus presented, it is with regret I am compelled to say that there has not been that interest manifested which I would like to have seen, more particularly by the youth. Knowledge is power; it cannot be bought, it must be acquired; and it can only be obtained by patient study and application.

To the young men and women, the advantages to be derived are by them more readily obtained than by those who have advanced further in life, and whose minds are occupied and exercised with the cares and duties of life, or oppressed with its burdens and responsibilities. I would now urge upon the young men who surround me the importance of my words, and trust they may nightly gather here in force to embrace the opportunities thus offered them.

On the organization of this Institute I placed here some 1503 volumes, and should the enterprise meet with that success which I so ardently hope for, it is my intention to enlarge the building by the addition of a room for lectures and other entertainments, and to increase the size and accommodations of the library.

Let me say to those who have since the formation of this Institute displayed so much interest in its success, that they can do much to accomplish that result by using their influence to bring within its reach those who feel indifferent to its advantages. I hope this suggestion will not be passed by unnoticed and forgotten, but that the year we are now entering will bring its proofs of your efforts in building up this work, so that when again assembled at its close you may witness the enlargement I have spoken of accomplished through your efforts and exertions.

THE GREAT SKATING RINK.—To-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, it is announced that the mammoth skating rink, at the southeast corner of Twenty-first and Race streets, will open, without any regard to the weather. The ice inside the building is in magnificent condition, being 6 inches in thickness, transparent, glib, and hard. Colonel James Page is to deliver the inaugural address at the opening. The far-famed Black Hawk Band has been engaged for the season, and will perform every afternoon and evening. To lend additional attraction to the place, and create additional inducement to visit it, the world-renowned Canadian skaters, the Meagher Brothers, have likewise been engaged, and will give exhibitions of what almost amazing perfection they have attained in the skatorial art. At the Rink nothing is lacking to conduce to the enjoyment and comfort of visitors. A restaurant, under the care of a well-known caterer, has been established. Even let the rain drown us to-morrow evening, as it has done for the past few days, we can still buckle on our skates in the Rink and cut circles on ice protected from sleet, snow, rain, and wind.

—The Chesnut Street Skating Rink, corner of Chesnut and Twenty-third streets, will shortly be opened for the season. This rink is under the management of Mr. W. E. Sinn, of the Chesnut Street Theatre.

A NEW ROUTE.—Mr. W. F. Smith has taken charge of the sale of newspapers on the route of the West Chester Railroad. This will enable travellers to obtain THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at the office rates of three cents per copy, instead of the exorbitant rates exacted heretofore.

IMPORTANT DECISION RELATIVE TO CANNED FRUITS, CATSUP, SARDINES, ETC.—The following is of general interest to the community:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1868.—SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 24th inst., I have to say that under the act of July 13, 1866, canned and preserved meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, syrups, prepared mustard, jams, and jellies were liable to stamp duty. The act of March 2, 1867, exempted canned and preserved meats, shell-fish, fruits, and vegetables, leaving fish, sauces, syrups, prepared mustard, jams, and jellies still liable. The term "sauces" includes all *catsups*; and the term "fish" includes *sardines*. Both are liable to stamp. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner.

J. R. McFetridge, Esq., No. 304 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

"GENERAL GRANT AND HIS FAMILY."—From Turner & Brothers, No. 808 Chesnut street, we have received a handsome engraving of "Gen Grant and his Family," issued by Messrs. Daughaday & Beecher as a premium for new subscribers to their popular juvenile magazine, *Our School-day Visitor*. The engraving in question is a fine mezzotint, by Sartain, and it will make a handsome ornament if nicely framed. Care has been taken to make it as truthful and life-like as possible. This picture will be given to all new subscribers to *Our School day Visitor*. The price is only $2. Messrs. Turner & Brothers have a limited number of proof impressions of the engraving, and they will receive subscriptions to the magazine.

ALDERMAN BEITLER.—With the inauguration of the new Mayor Alderman Beitler resigned as Committing Magistrate at the Central Station. Mr. Beitler's administration during the many years that he has presided at the Central has been marked with integrity and justice. Hence it is not without regret that many of our citizens view his retirement from that office. Not long since Mr. Beitler was re-elected Alderman of the Ninth ward, now having his office on Seventh street above Chesnut.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.—The Soldiers of the War of 1812 will celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Supreme Court room. Soldiers of the neighboring counties and States are invited to join therein.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS of the Twentieth ward organized yesterday by the unanimous re-election of William C. Haines as President and Thomas B. Reeves as Secretary.

HORRIBLE.

Four Men Blown to Pieces—The Explosion Yesterday in New York Bay—The Particulars.

The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—

About noon on Sunday an explosion occurred at the wreck of the steamer Scotland, in the lower bay, which caused the death of four men and the wounding of several others. It will be remembered that some time since a contract was entered into with the United States Government by the Neptune Submarine Company to remove the wreck of the large iron steamship Scotland, which still lies under water in the lower bay, a short distance inside of Sandy Hook. About three months since operations were commenced, and the company sent down to carry on the work the propeller William T. Truxton, Captain Churchill and four yawl boats, about the size of a ship's longboat, for the use of the divers and the other men employed in raising the sunken vessel. During the recent storm the expedition left the vessel and anchored in Sandy Hook dock until the weather should again become calm. On Sunday morning, about nine o'clock, there being a prospect of fine weather, the steamer cleared out from the dock and proceeded to the wreck; but before leaving the Government magazine was visited, and two torpedoes, containing eighty-five and a half pounds of gunpowder each, were placed on board one of the small boats, which was towed along at some distance from the steamship.

AT THE WRECK.

After obtaining the torpedoes and making fast the line attached to the small boat the expedition started for the scene of operations. Arrived there, two small boats, one containing the torpedoes and the electrical apparatus, and the other the divers and the air-pumps, were moored over the wreck, the steamer standing off from them and coming to anchor some 600 feet distant. Operations were at once commenced by sending down a diver named Sterne, who, after being below the water a short time, signalled those in the torpedo boat to send down one of the blasting charges. His signal was complied with, and after fixing the torpedo under some portion of the wreck, at a distance of about twenty-eight feet below the surface of the water, he came up and reported all ready for the firing of the charge.

THE EXPLOSION.

This intelligence was given to Captain Churchill, who, together with George Moore and James Olney, two seamen, constituted the persons upon the boat which contained the electrical apparatus and the other torpedo. Before attaching the wires connected with the submerged torpedo to the galvanic battery, the sparks from which would ignite the fuses in the charge, Captain Churchill expressed an opinion that the wires attached were not sufficient to cause ignition. But nevertheless the two boats were pulled away from the wreck about 150 feet, a distance, by the by, only half as much as is generally allowed, and the electric current was passed along below the water. An explosion of the submerged charge ensued directly, of so great force that both boats were lifted from the water into the air a distance of at least six feet. Hardly had the sound of the first discharge passed away when the second torpedo in the boat also exploded, blowing the boat in which it was lying to atoms and capsizing the other, which was being used by the divers. Captain Churchill and the two men who were in the boat with him were blown to atoms, and a diver named Louis Juger, who was on the other boat, had his brains knocked out and was instantly killed, as is supposed, by a falling fragment of the shattered boat. All the men in the divers' boat were thrown into the water at the time of its capsizing, but were fortunately rescued. One of the divers was standing in the boat at the time, with all his uniform on, except the helmet and one loaded shoe, which he had just sufficient time to cut off. His heavy clothing soon caused him to sink, but, hauling on his life line, he came to a buoy, to which he clung until taken off by a boat from the steamship. The other men in the capsized boat, curiously enough, also clung to a buoy, and were rescued in the same manner.

THE CAUSE.

The cause of the explosion is wrapped in mystery. Some of the saved men are of opinion that Captain Churchill attached the wires of the unused torpedo to the battery; but it is generally thought the explosion was caused by the concussion consequent upon the explosion of the submerged charge. This seems the more probable, as the fuses employed are of a very delicate nature and easy of ignition, as also from the fact that no other theory will explain the almost simultaneous discharge of both torpedoes. From the fact that Captain Churchill was an electrician of acknowledged ability, and had held a position of that character in the United States Navy, it is generally believed to have been an altogether accidental occurrence, which, under the circumstances, could not have been prevented.

THE KILLED.

As already stated, four men's lives were sacrificed by this frightful catastrophe—namely, Captain Churchill, the two seamen, and the diver, who was killed by some portion of the falling debris. It is supposed that the three first were blown to atoms, as nothing was seen of their bodies after the explosion; and this supposition is supported by the fact that portions of human entrails were discovered on different parts of the other boat. The diver who was killed no doubt had his skull broken, as brains are also spattered upon the gunwale near which the unfortunate man stood. Boats were sent from the steamer and every endeavor made to recover the bodies, but all search was in vain.

Captain Churchill leaves a wife in very straightened circumstances at the Belmont Hotel, where for some months deceased had been living. He will be mourned by a large circle of friends, who always found him a pleasant, genial man, and by his employers, who will find it difficult to fill his place. James Olney and George Moore, the seamen, were both single and boarded in Cherry street. Louis Juger, the diver, was a married man, without family, also a resident of the East side.

Several of the men in the boat which was saved were more or less hurt, but fortunately none of them seriously. Their wants have been attended to by the company.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Post Office Frauds—Their Investigation—Wilson's National Bank Bill—The Revenue Appointments—Cummings' Prospects.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 5.

The Effort

to raise a committee to investigate the charges against the Postmaster-General, relative to his contract with Wells, Fargo & Co., failed in the House to-day, mainly because the charges were made by a newspaper correspondent whose information on all subjects has been shown to be unreliable.

Senator Wilson

will introduce to-day a bill amendatory of the present National Banking act. It prohibits banks from issuing certified checks unless they have money in the bank to meet them. It forbids the paying of interest on deposits, and provides that all moneys belonging to the Government shall be considered as special deposits, and not be used for the benefit of banks.

The above recommendations are contained in a report of the Comptroller of the Currency, and are sustained by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Sub-Committee

investigating the charges against Judge Busteed are in session, and have before them Senator Spencer of Alabama.

The Senate Finance Committee

at their meeting to-day considered whether they should take any action on the nominations now before them and that may yet come in. A majority of the committee are opposed to taking any action on the nominations for confirmation at present. They determined, however, to report against the nomination of Cummings as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Senate resumed its session at noon. The following Senators were present:—

Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Cole, Conkling, Dixon, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill (Vt.), Morton (Ind.), Patterson (N. H.), Patterson (Tenn.), Pomeroy, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Vickers, Wade, Warner, Willey, Williams, and Wilson.

The President laid before the Senate communications from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the number of troops, regular and volunteer, employed in serving against the Indians. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, D. A. Wells, and inviting the attention of Congress to his recommendations. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution for printing 10,000 copies of the report for the use of the Senate. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented several petitions from Virginia asking for the removal of their political disabilities. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, a petition from Hungarian citizens of the United States praying for the establishment of a Consulate-General of the United States at Buda, Pesth. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, the petition of the University of Virginia, praying for the remission of duties upon certain apparatus ordered from Europe.

Also, the petition of citizens of Philadelphia and of Louisiana for a constitutional amendment securing equal political rights to all citizens of Georgia, setting forth the terrible state of affairs existing in that State, and praying the intervention of Congress. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Pomeroy presented a petition praying for the passage of a civil service bill, the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and increased economy in every department of the Government. Referred.

Mr. Morton offered a joint resolution forbidding the landing of any submarine cable in any part of the territory of the United States without the consent of Congress. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Ferry offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit a copy of his late Amnesty Proclamation, with a statement of the authority by which he issued it.

Mr. Ferry said he opposed the resolution because, although he favored the amnesty, he doubted if authority existed for the President to extend it in that way, and offered his resolution with a view of preventing the establishment of a dangerous precedent.

After considerable debate between Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Conkling against the resolution and Messrs. Davis and Doolittle in its favor, the resolution was adopted.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Mr. Washburne (Ill.) reported from the Committee of Appropriations the Consulate and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. Washburne offered a resolution inquiring into the overland mail contract under Wells, Fargo & Co. Objection was made.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Special Commissioner of Revenue, Wells.

A resolution to print extra copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill to secure and protect the freedom of transit in the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Numerous resolutions of inquiry were passed and various bills referred.

The Chesapeake Pirates Respited.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 5.—A special despatch from Princess Anne, Maryland, to the *Commercial*, states that the Chesapeake pirates, Rounds, Wilson, and Wells, have been respited to March 5, to await the trial of their companion, Baily, which commences next week.

From New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 5.—Stephen Abbott, indicted for the murder of A. M. Bronson, in West Haven, last September, was to-day found guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

Ship News,

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 5.—The steamboat George Leary, from Norfolk for Baltimore, is aground on Hampton Bar, but will probably come off at 1 P. M., flood tide.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Arrived, steamship Europe, from Havre and Brest.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 117¼; Reading, 93; Canton Co., 49½; Erie, 39; Cleveland and Toledo, 100½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 113⅜; Michigan Central, 115½; Michigan Southern, 87¾; New York Central, 154½; Illinois Central, 140; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia 6s, 56¾; Missouri 6s, 85; Hudson River, 154; 8-20s, 1862, 111; do. 1864, 107¾; do. 1865, 105⅞; do. new, 106½; 10-40s, 105½. Gold, 134¾. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange 109¾.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Cotton firmer at 27@27¼c. Flour firmer; sales of 9000 bbls. State and Western at $6@8; Ohio at $7@9 50; Southern at $7@13; California at $8@11 50. Wheat active and advanced 2@3c; sales of 64,000 bushels spring at $1 66@1 85. Corn firmer; sales of 36,000 bushels at 98c.@$1·11. Oats dull; sales of 26 000 bushels at 76@76½c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $28 75. Lard firm at 18@18¾. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Cotton very firm; middling uplands, 27. Flour dull and weak; Howard Street superfine, $6 25@7; do. extra, $8@20; do family, $10 25@12. City Mills superfine, $6 25@7 50; do. extra, $8 25@10 50; do. family, $10 50@12 75; Western superfine, $6 25@7; do. extra, $7 75@9 50; do. family, $10@10 75. Wheat dull and unsalable. Corn dull; prime white, 86 cents; yellow, 80@85 cents. Oats dull at 68@73 cents. Rye firm at $1 55@1 60. Pork firm at $28 50@29. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16½@17c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 13¼@14c. Hams, 19c. Lard active at 18½c.

FOURTH EDITION

HARRISBURG

Convening of the Legislature—John Clark Elected to the Speakership of the House.

The Senatorial Excitement—A New Phase.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Senatorial Question.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5.—Among the arrivals at this point since yesterday are J. K. Moorhead and John Scott, of Huntingdon, two of the Senatorial candidates. There is no abatement in the excitement attending the Senatorial caucus. Those who profess to know say that John Scott is this morning in the ascendant, and that he is looked upon favorably by the Cameron interest. Rumors have alleged that he was pushed forward by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but they have no better foundation than the fact that he has been an attorney of that company in Huntingdon.

It is absolutely and positively denied, by responsible parties connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, that the company takes any interest, direct or indirect, in the political movements of the day.

The organization of the House was attended by a number of visitors. Very few seats will be contested.

The Senate will not organize until 3 o'clock, and the message of the Governor will not be presented until Wednesday. The hall of the House this morning, prior to the organization, presented an appearance of unparalleled excitement, the Silver Cornet Band playing loudly in the lobby, and the floor was covered with groups of members and of politicians arguing, gesticulating, and declaiming.

THE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5.

The Senate

will not meet until 3 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

The House met at noon, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Wilson, a member from Wayne county.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the returns of the election of members, and after the calling of the vote, an election was had for Speaker, resulting in the choice of John Clark of Philadelphia. The Democrats voted for Samuel Josephs of Philadelphia.

Speaker Clark, on taking the chair, made the following address:—"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives—I have had so little experience as a legislator, that it is with diffidence I assume the duties and responsibilities of the position that you have honored me with; but relying upon your indulgence, co-operation, and support, and with a determination to perform the duties to the best of my ability, faithfully and impartially, I trust that we may be able to conduct the business of the session with decorum, that harmony and good feeling will prevail, and that the laws we may enact will redound to the benefit of our several constituencies and the general welfare of the State. Gentlemen, I thank you most earnestly for this distinguished mark of your confidence."

The remainder of the session was occupied in the election of various officers, swearing in of members, signing the constitution, and other routine business.

European Commercial Advices.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 5—P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾. Stocks quiet. Illinois Central, 96.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5—P. M.—Cotton active; middling uplands 11¼d.; Orleans, 11¾d. Sales of 15,000 bales. Pork firm. Bacon, 54s. 6d. Lard, 67s.

LONDON, Jan. 5—P. M.—Turpentine, 30s.

HAVRE, Jan. 5—P. M.—Cotton on the spot, quiet at 128f.; afloat dull at 127f.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 5—2·30 P. M.—Cotton active. Flour firmer at 27s. Oats, 38s. 6d. California Wheat, 11s. 10d.a12s.; No. 2 red Western, 10s. a10s. 3d. Corn, 37s. 6d. Peas, 44s. 6d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet and firm.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 5.—Arrived, steamship Nestorian.

The Howard University.

To the Editor of the New York *Tribune*:—Sir—My attention has been called to a paragraph in yours of the 31st ult., in which you recommend the application of the sample of German cement, received through the State Department, to certain Government buildings which have fallen, as you say, before the roofs were on. As the paragraph has conveyed the impression to many that the buildings in question were under the supervision of this bureau, I desire to say that the supervising architect of the Treasury Department has no connection whatever with the Howard University buildings; and while I do not wish to controvert your recommendations, I cannot consent to be held responsible for the failure of the building, more especially as I did not hesitate to express my opinion, when the material of which it was composed was first brought to my notice, that it was utterly worthless for building purposes, and also predicted, more than a year since, the recent catastrophe. Please make the correction and oblige yours respectfully,

A. B. MALLETT, Supervising Architect.

Treasury Department, office of Supervising Architect, January 2, 1869.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 5
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

	BETWEEN BOARDS.		
$500 Leh 6s gold l...c.	85¾	100 an Read R....b5di.	46¾
$600 City 6s, Old.....	97	100 do	46·31
$200 do. New.....	100¾	100 do.....	c.46 31
$200 do. Old.....	99¾	100 do.....	b30. 46¾
$ 600 do. New...c.	109¾	100 do.....	c30. 46 69
$100 do. New.....	100¾	200 do....is. b60.	46¾
20 sh Pa R. alownflt..	55¾	200 do. is. 2d cl..	46¾
100 sh Leh Nav.....	29	100 do. saturd.	46 31
200 sh Reading...b.c.	46¾		
	SECOND BOARD.		
$2000 City 6s, New.....	100¾	6 sh Penna R.	810flt.. 55¾
100 sh Read R.....b30.	46¾	100 do.....b30.	55¾
100 do.....	46 3-16	100 do.....	55¾
100 do.....	46 3-16	100 do.....b30.	55¾
100 do	46	28 sh Leh V R.	c. b.. 54
21 sh C & Am.....	129¼		

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—At noon to-day the following stocks and real estate were sold by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

25 shares Union Passenger Railway Co.....	$48
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.....	$30
3 shares Mercantile Library Co.....	$7·50
50 shares Consolidation National Bank.....	$44
$13,000 Reubenville and Indiana Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, coupons May and November.....	$70¾
$2000 Lehigh Navigation Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, clear of Taxes.....	94 per ct.
$500 Bond Union Passenger Railway Company, 6 per cent., coupons January and July.....	5 per ct.
CALLOWHILL Street, No. 2319—Three-story Brick Tavern and Dwelling and large Lot...	$2900
SIXTH Street (South) No. 235—Brick Residence.....	$15,500
SOUTH Street, No. 1808—Two Three-story Brick Dwellings.....	$3275
COATES Street, No. 1203—Three-story Brick Dwelling.....	$3500
BROWN Street, No. 131—Two-story Brick Dwelling.....	$3075
FRANKFORD Road, N. E. of Allegheny Avenue—Lot.....	$900
CHRISTIAN Street, No. 2102—Three story Brick Dwelling.....	$2600

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

1869. DIARIES. 1869.
FORTY DIFFERENT STYLES OF DIARIES, NOVELTIES IN WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS.
PAPER and ENVELOP boxes, already stamped, in
J. LINERD,
10 15 4m No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Excitement in Washington—Judge Kelley and the Philadelphia Navy Yard Frauds—The New York Legislature—European Advices.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Judge Kelley:

from the Committee on Naval Affairs, presented a report of the sub-committee relative to the investigations of the purchase of tools and machinery at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. He also introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of civilians to fill the place of Chief Engineer in the navy. Judge Kelley is now speaking, and is exposing the mismanagement and frauds committed in this navy yard.

Judge Kelley's Bill

providing that the President may appoint a civilian to the position of Chief Engineer of the Navy, passed the House by a very heavy vote. When Grant comes in this will dispose of Isherwood, the present Engineer, who is alleged to be both stupid and corrupt. The House is now in Committee of the Whole on the President's message.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Latest Excitement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—There was considerable excitement in the upper portion of the city to-day in consequence of two colored men being found dead in their bed at the residence of the French Minister, a large crowd surrounding the house. Reports are current that they were either suffocated or poisoned.

General Spinner

remains very unwell, and is unable to be at his desk at the Treasury Department.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5.

John Scott

Has been nominated by the caucus to-day